The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1890. NO. 24

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

OLD UNCLE BILL.

And who visited Mr. Norris at his fine place on the Hudson would be sure to notice, after a while, an old man who wandered about the place dressed all summer in a white shirt and linen vest and trousers and a fisherman's hat, and all winter in a woolen dressing-gown. He was a meek, tall, bald old man, and people at first took him for a superannuated old servant; but, finally, his nice linen, his neat hands, and a certain, well-bred tone of voice, if, by chance, they heard him speak, made them ask:

"Who is that?"

If they inquired of Miss Belle, the oldest unmarried daughter, she would answer:

"An old connection of poor mamma's. I can't see why pa has him here—horrid thing!"

If they ask Mr. Norris's maiden sister, she would reply:

"One of the blessings that my late sister-in-law brought with her into the family. A miserable ne'er-do-weel of a relation."

If the question were pronounced to pompous Mr. Norris, as he sat in his arm-chair on his piazza, or drove about his property in one of his handsome vehicles, he would answer:

"Well, that's a sort of a relation of my wife's, a ne'er-do-weel. The black sheep of the flock, you know. Always is one in every family. For her sake—she was a very benevolent woman—we let him stay about. He prefers eating by himself. He's very stupid, very; but she wanted him here, and she had her way, poor soul. I grudged her nothing. Yes, that's poor Bill."

But if it was Miss Phemie of whom the question was asked, she always answered:

"Why, that is Uncle Bill. He's a little eccentric, but the dearest old soul. "I'm very fond of him, and he of me. Dear old Uncle Bill."

Certainly Phemie was the old man's only friend in that pompous house-hold. She it was who went up to his little room with his meals, and sat with him while he ate them; who saw that he had the newspaper and his pipe; who had fixed that little, out-of-the-way place with a pretty carpet, book-shelves, a student's lamp, lots of pretty ornaments in worsted and painted silk; who never received her monthly allowance without buying something for him.

His pretty, snow-white shirts were her gift, and she saw that they were "done up" properly. The flannel dressing-gown he wore in winter was of her contrivance. In fact, up in that dormer-roofed room there were hours that were more home-like than any spent in the great parlors, or the big dining-room, where Miss Belle was only affectionate to "pa" when she wanted him to give her more money to spend; and Miss Norris, the elder sister of the master of the house, made bitter speeches in the pauses of the needle-work in which she was perpetually engaged. Sometimes directed at her brother, sometimes at Belle, sometimes at Phemie, but all worded so circumspectly and clothed in such a guise of piety that no one dared resent them.

"What a comfort you are, Uncle Bill," Phemie would say, as she poured out the old man's coffee.

"And what a comfort *you* are, Phemie," old Uncle Bill would say. "If I was a rich uncle, just home from India, like those in plays and novels, you couldn't make more of me."

"I should't make so much, uncle Phemie would answer, "for you'd be a victim of liver complaint, and that would make you ill-natured, and you'd scold me, and say naughty words. They all do, you know. Now you haven't any money or stocks to worry about, like poor pa; and you're not irritable, and I like to be with you. You're like mamma, too. You have her eyes."

"*You* are sister Susan's image," the old man would say. "Do you remember the day that you came to the hospital with her?"

"Yes," said Phemie. "I was just twelve years old and mamma was crying over the telegram. 'My only brother, Phemie,' she said. 'So sick that he may die, and so poor that he's in a hospital.' Then we came and I saw you in bed, and after a while we brought you home, and ma nursed you well again."

"And died herself, just as I got about," said Uncle Bill. "And your father and the rest did not like a shabby old man around the house. Well, I was lucky to get a home I suppose, and luckier still to find such disinterested love as yours. You're like Susan. She was the dearest girl that ever lived. Yes, you're like Susan."

But they did not always talk thus. They were very busy often, over books; over Phemie's embroidery, for which he designed patterns; teaching her little dog a thousand tricks; feeding the blind kittens Phemie saved from drowning; making a little well, from which the canary drew buckets of water. And Phemie and the old man would wander off to the river-side, where he would fish, seldom catching anything, and she would read or knit.

None of the family knew of these intimacies. Belle, older than Phemie by six years, preferred that she should consider herself a child until Miss Norris was married. And Aunt Marcia detested her for her resemblance to the sister-in-law who "had never been congenial."

No one in the house knew, but some one not of the household did, and shared at times in them.

Sometimes, when the old man's rod dangled over the water, a younger angler would take his place near him—a handsome young fellow with black hair and the brightest eyes in the world; and then the hours went by like hours in a dream, and Phemie felt happy as she had felt when a child by her mother's side. And Uncle Bill laughed and told fishermen's stories. As for the young man, silent or talkative, he was always charming. So thought Phemie. She was seventeen; she had never had a lover. She was well-read in romantic lore. What happened was only to be expected. In a little while two lovers sat beside old Uncle Bill on the bank of the pretty stream, and walked together as far as the little gate in the hedge that nobody else used, and did not hide from the old man that they parted with a kiss.

Fred Howard was not a fashionable man, only the son of a poor widow who had made a book-keeper of her boy. What holidays he had, he spent at home. This was his midsummer vacation; he was bright and good and handsome, but Mr. Norris surely would have had other views for his youngest daughter.

And so, one day, as the two, having met accidentally on the road, were talking together, with an expression on either face, that made an old country lady, who drove past, remark to her husband: "Hiram, take my word for it, them's beaus," Mr. Norris marched up behind the pair, and appeared like a very florid ghost between them, with an:

"I was not aware, Mr. Howard, that you had ever been introduced to my daughter."

"The young man blushed, but answered: "But I have, sir—by my friend, her uncle."

"Oh!" replied Mr. Norris, lowering his tone a little. "Then you know my brother, Mr. Whipple Norris, in the city? He is a relative I am proud of—worth half a million if he is a cent."

"I have often heard of Mr Whipple Norris," replied the young man frankly; "but have never met him. I owe my introduction to Miss Phemie Norris to her Uncle William—ah—ah." The young man suddenly remembered that he did not know Uncle Bill's last name.

"Her Uncle William!" repeated Mr. Norris, "Euphemia, does young Howard allude to your poor mother's unfortunate brother Bill?"

Phemie bowed her head..

"Young Howard!" repeated Mr. Norris. "That person has no authority to introduce my daughter. Consider yourself a stranger to her henceforth."

Phemie looked at Fred. Fred looked at Phemie.

"It is too late," the latter said. "I love your daughter, and have won her heart. She has promised to be my wife."

Mr. Norris stared at him, lifted his eyebrows; stared again through his double eye-glass, and spoke sternly:

"I have one daughter who is a credit to me. Lord McTab paid great attention to her last winter. He has written to ask my consent to their nuptials, which I shall give, and he will return in the fall to be married to her. An English nobleman would hardly like a brother-in-law who makes, perhaps, twenty dollars a week. My eldest daughter, Mrs. Timpkins Trotter, has married a gentleman who is esteemed the wealthiest man in Mineville. My son is with my brother in New York—a man I am proud of. Now I shall never make a fuss about it, Phemie, only tell you this: If she marries you, I disown her. You can take her if she chooses. I shall never give her a penny. She may have her clothes and trinkets, and go. If she obeys me, she shall be, married or single, well provided for. She is plain and unprepossessing; but I know a clergyman who will attain eminence, who only needs my permission to propose. She might do very well with a proper portion for him. She has a thick waist, a large mouth, and ordinary features," continued Mr. Norris, turning his eye-glass on his daughter; "but a clergyman should not look for beauty."

"She is the prettiest girl I know and if I may earn her bread and butter, I can do it," said Fred Howard. "You give her to me, sir?"

"No," replied Mr. Norris. "She may give herself to you if she chooses to be a beggar."

Then he walked away.

As Phemie and Fred stood looking at each other, old Uncle Bill's head arose above the shrubbery.

"I give my permission," he said, with more than usual dignity; "and I am her mother's brother. I think you will make her happy, young Fred Howard."

The maiden aunt and the sister, who was to be the bride of an English nobleman, led Phemie a sad life of it for a while; but one morning she walked out of her home in her simple church-going costume, and was married in the little chapel of St. John. Old Uncle Bill, in his old fashionable broadcloth suit, went with them, and gave the bride away. Mrs. Howard was there, and a school-friend of Phemie's, and a fellow-clerk of Fred's. None of the Norris family. And after the wedding they were to go upon a little trip. Phemie's trunks had been sent to Fred's mother's little house. The bride was not as happy as she have been under other circumstances, but at home no one had ever loved or considered her since her mother's death; and Fred loved her, and she loved him. Her only trouble was that she must leave old Uncle Bill.

"That is hard," the man said, "very hard, Phemie." And then Fred held out his hand.

"Uncle Bill," he said, "we shall live in a very plain way, but if you will live with us, we will do our best to make you happy, and shal be happy ourselves."

"Will you be so, boy?" cried Uncle Bill. "A poor old man like me—eh! really?"

"Really!" cried Phemie, dancing with joy.

"Really and truly, heaven knows." And Fred grasped his hand and shook it. "You brought us together, Uncle Bill," he said.

"It's lucky, lucky," answered Uncle Bill, "for brother-in-law Norris has turned me out of his house for aiding and abetting you—told me that I might be in town poor if I liked.—I diden't but I just said, 'Very well; I'll go.'"

"I'll get your things and take them to mother's," said Fred. "You will be company for her while we're gone, after that, one home for all of us."

Then the old man looked at them with a smile; looked at Mrs. Howard with another, and laughed his sweet, good-natured laugh.

"You're two good, honest, generous children," he said. "And you're Fred's mother, ma'am. But I've an explanation to make. Five years ago, my sister Susan heard that I was sick, and at a hospital, and took me to her house. She nursed me back to tolerable health, and was very good to me. Then, sweet angel, she died. She thought that being in a hospital meant poverty. I was paying fifty dollars a week there. I have a fortune that even Mr. Norris would respect, but seeing what he was, I took a fancy that I'd find out what his children were. I have. I've lived about the place as old Uncle Bill, a poor relation. I wasn't wanted, even at the table. I was despised by all but Phemie. She, dear little soul, has

Continued on eighth page

A CHINESE DINNER.

Novel and Toothsome Dishes in a Mongolian Restaurant.

Eating the Mysterious Chow-chop-sooey with Chop Sticks.

It has become quite a fad lately among the Bohemian element to dine once or twice a week at the Chinese restaurants over in Mott street. I visited one of them in company with an "irregular habitue" several days ago, and enjoyed a very agreeable dinner, for which an infinitesimal price was paid, considering what we had. The cooking was excellent, and though for the most part we were ignorant of what we were eating, the dishes were toothsome, and had an air of heathen novelty about them that made the repast a very pleasant change from the routine of the characteristic American restaurant.

The only thing to criticise was the appearance of the place. The floor was incrusted with dirt, and the round, oilcloth-covered tables—at one of which we sat—were little better. When a Chinaman has chicken for his dinner he throws the bones on the floor, and so also does he with a bit of meat that defies mastication. The windows apparently never had been washed, and the walls, hung with red kake-monos bearing black characters (texts from Confucius, I was told), were dull and dusty. There was a strong odor of opium in the place.

The first dish served us was "chow-chop-sooey," a strange mess of fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables, all cut up into small bits, though not chopped like hash. We identified chicken and pork in the combination, and "suspected" several other ingredients There is a species of Chinese mushroom that enters into chow-chop-sooey that simply is delicious. It seems to be a sort of lichenous affair taken from a tree. The chow-chop-sooey is served in a large bowl, and is eaten with chop sticks. If three or four Chinamen are eating together they eat from the same bowl, but Americans are given separate vessels.

It is not difficult to learn to eat with chopsticks. I succeeded admirably at the first attempt. You simply allow one stick to lie in the joint of the thumb and the hand and rest against the end of the third finger. The other stick you hold as you hold a lead pencil. All Chinese meats and vegetables are cut into small pieces, so that knives are not necessary at table, and the chopsticks readily take the place of forks.

Along with the chow-chop-sooey is served tea—tea without milk or sugar, light in color, mild in flavor, strongly suggestive of the delicious fragrance of the tea-rose. There is also served a liqueur called "no-mah-de-o," which tastes somewhat like a prune brandy, though I am told that it is distilled from rice. The no-mah-de-o is drunk from a very small cup held in an odd sort of porcelain spoon. It is a very agreeable drink, and there is a certain amount of fire in it, too.

The second course usually consists of rice—cooked as the Chinese best know how to cook it, so that the grains retain their form, though they are cooked through. They are not pasty or mushy, like most of the rice one gets in an American restaurant, yet they adhere just enough to make it possible to eat the rice with chop sticks. After the rice comes chicken (if you order it), cakes stuffed with some kind of meat chopped up very fine and with a chocolate flavor added, and salad. After these things come li-chee nuts and more tea and no-mah de-o, if your supply has become exhausted, and for all this you pay about thirty cents!—[New York Star.

A Be-Knighted Being.

First Knight of Pythias—Yes, sir; ours is a noble order—the grandest in the world.

Second K. of P.—Yes, sir; each member is willing to give up everything—life, if need be—for his friends and brothers. There goes Brother Small. He's a pretty mean specimen, ain't he?

First K. of P.—Mean? I should say so. I went to lodge meeting with him t'other night, and darned if he didn't let me pay car fare both ways.—[America.

Mexico's Progress.

I ran across Peter Lewis, an American doing business in the City of Mexico, the other day.

Speaking of the progress which Mexico is making, he said:

"There seems to be a kind of hazy idea running through the minds of a good many people in this country that Mexico is greatly behind the age in the march of modern improvements. This is a great error, in the cities at least.

"Take the City of Mexico, for example. That city is better provided with horse railways and other systems of rapid transit than New York. It is completely cobwebbed with railways, and the cars are used for the most extraordinary purposes. For Instance, such a thing as a hearse is unknown. Funerals are conducted by the street-car companies. They furnish a funeral car for the deceased, and as many other cars as may be required for the mourners. The company also move furniture, having special cars for that purpose.

"The City of Mexico is rapidly outgrowing its old limits and pushing into the surrounding country," he continued. "It has a population of 500,000, which is daily on the increase. So crowded has the city become that today you could not get a house to rent in it. The city in its style of living suggests all the ease, culture and refinement of a European capital, and on the promenades and drives of an evening you will see as finely-dressed ladies and as elegant turnouts as you see in Central Park on pleasant afternoons."—[New York Star.

Baby Smokers.

The youngest smokers in the world are found in Siam and Burmah: little tots go trotting about with cigarettes in mouth, and babies are taught to chew betel-nut, mixed with tobacco, as soon as they are weaned. The Siamese children, like their fathers, use their ears as cigarette and cigar holders, and the lack of clothing or pockets on the part of the little ones necessitates their carrying these articles over their ears, as a clerk carries his pencil or pen.

I saw one noble Siamese boy with a shaved head and a string about his waist, who had a cigarette over each ear and another in his mouth. After a few moments he threw away the cigarette in his mouth and began to chew betel, squirting out the blood-red saliva until he made a puddle in the road beside him. His father, who was with him, was also smoking and his mother had a cigarette between her lips. When the party went away the mother took up the naked smoking boy, and balancing him on her side, walked off, both smoking as they went.

The thousand odd women who make up the harem of the Siamese King all smoke and chew, and it takes a good part of His Majesty's ten million dollars a year to pay his tobacco bill. Each lady has to have her betel-spittoon, which is of decorated china, the size of a coffee cup, and if she is a favorite, she has also a silver box in which to carry her tobacco and betel-nut.

A Sudden Change of Mind.

"Papa," said the young mother, "I've decided on a name for baby; we will call her Imogen."

Papa was lost in thought for a few minutes; he did not like the name, but if he opposed it his wife would have her own way.

"That's nice," said he, presently. "My first sweetheart was named Imogen, and she will take it as a compliment."

"We will call her Mary, after my mother," was the stern reply.—[Bazar.

An Arizona Calamity.

Stranger (to Arizona citizen)—Whal's wrong in this town? It's as quiet as a graveyard.

"A great calamity, stranger. Colonel Bilks is dead, and I don't see how we'll get along without him."

"Why, was he necessary to the town?"

"Necessary? Guess so, stranger. He was the only man in these parts who could make a hangman's knot."

His Preference.

"Look here; why don't you introduce me to your friend?"

"Not if I know it; I'd sooner lend you five francs myself."—[L'Elbeuvien.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The average width of the path of destruction with tornadoes is said to be a little more than 1000 feet.

The electric spark has been photographed by means of a special camera, in which the sensitive plate rotated 2500 times a minute.

Electrical platters for keeping food warm when on the table may be had. Electrical heaters for warming apartments are also made. There is, indeed, no end to the useful applications of wire and electricity.

Heligoland will be occupied by the Germans for scientific as well as defensive purposes. A meteorological station will be established on the island while naturalists are looking forward to studying bird life and marine animals to great advantage.

An English scientific person has discovered that sitting down is an acquired habit. The majority of mankind do not sit, but simply squat, or, as is sometimes said, sit on their heels. This position, the scientific person thinks, is the natural one, while sitting on a chair is an artificial one.

A few miles from the eastern shore of Florida, nearly opposite Matanzas, a large spring of fresh water boils up in great abundance. So large is this spring that Lieutenant Maury took his little coast survey steamer on top of "the boil," and it was quickly swept to one side by the boiling spring.

It is not generally known that excessive palpitation of the heart can be promptly stopped by bending double, with the head downward and the arms pendent, so that a temporary congestion of the upper part of the body is produced. If the breath is held at the same time the effect of this action is hastened.

Prof. Pickering, basing his conclusions on a series of photographs of the planet Mars in April, concludes that the southern temperate regions of Mars have just experienced an irruption of polar ice no less remarkable than that which still adds the zest of danger to the navigation of our own North Atlantic.

The star which gives the greatest parallax of any, and which in consequence is believed to be nearest to the earth, is Alpha Centauri, a star never visible in this latitude. But even this star's parallax is only 93-100ths of a second, which corresponds to a distance of 221,000 times the sun's distance from our earth, or over 20,000,000,000,000 of miles.

Railway collisions, from the inability to stop the locomotive, are likely to be made impossible when the electric light is substituted for the oil lamps now in use. Recent experiments prove that the electric headlight casts light from half to three-quarters of a mile ahead. A train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour can thus be stopped in time to prevent accident.

Of all the vegetables which furnish nourishment to man the banana is the most prolific. A single cluster often contains 160 to 180 pods and weighs from sixty to eighty pounds. Humboldt says that a piece of land 120 square yards will produce 4,000 pounds weight of fruit, while the same area will rarely produce more than thirty pounds weight of wheat or eighty pounds of potatoes.

The electric light is being turned to very artistic use by a prominent wall paper manufacturer of New York city. The dark, clear-cut shadows caused by the play of the electric light among the foliage of trees have often been remarked, and the gentleman in question has been for some time making, by means of photography a series of records of these beautiful effects, which he intends to use in connection with his business. The collection is a valuable one, and some of the designs which have already been made from it are of exceptional merit.

Got Careless and Looked Back.

At the battle of Bull Run, Governor Alger met a breathless soldier fleeing with the rest of the army toward Washington. The soldier had a wound on his face. "That's a bad wound, my man," said the governor, as the soldier halted; "where did you get it?" "Got it at the Bull Run fight yesterday." "But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?" "Well, sir," said the man, half apologetically, "I got careless, and looked back!"

LEECHES.

Bloodthirsty Worms with Suckers at Each End.

The Various Species and Where They Are Found.

Leeches now are mainly used for cases of incipient gumboil, black eyes and other contused wounds. For such functions the most active specimens should be chosen, those that contract firmly when squeezed in the hand and kept for an hour out of water. They may also be made to bite freely by smearing the skin with cream or blood or by dipping the leech for a minute in beer or tepid water. Each fills in about 15 minutes and draws from 40 to 85 grains of blood, or including that afterwards obtained by fomenting the wound, about half an ounce. In young children they should never be applied on parts where firm pressure cannot be applied.

It was formerly the practice to use the leech over again by sprinkling it with salt, which made it eject its meal, and then stripping it gently with the fingers, but this plan is not now adopted, partly because various diseases are liable to be communicated by their reuse, and partly because of their cheapness, their retail price in San Francisco running from twenty-five to thirty-five cents. Should the bleeding from the wound be severe, a result which sometimes happens in certain constitutions, it may be stanched by the application of vinegar, nitrate of silver, a hot wire or by a stitch.

Without being at all technical, it may be said that the leech is an annelid, that is, a ringed worm, footless and smooth bodied. It has a soft, spindle-shaped body with a sucker at each end. These suckers serve the double purpose of being necessary to its sustenance and to its motion. The sucking apparatus by which the food is obtained is at the anterior end. Within the sucker, which is well supplied with muscles and nerves, is a triangular jaw, edged with minute saw-like teeth, and it is this jaw that makes a wound like a three-rayed star, through which the blood is drawn.

Not only does it feed on blood, but it is a red-blooded animal and has well-developed muscular, nervous and intestinal system. It lays from six to fifteen eggs, which are contained in a cocoon, surrounded by a thick, spongy substance, deposited near the edge of the water and hatched by the heat of the sun, the young leaving the egg without undergoing any change. The leech favors boggy pools and streams, and swims with a vertical, undulating motion.

Outside of the water it moves by the disks or suckers, fastening itself first by one and then by the other, alternately stretching and contracting the body. It is torpid in winter, hiding in the mud during its hibernating period. Leeches live at the expense of other animals, sucking the blood of fishes, reptiles and to whatever higher animals venture into their haunts, although like many other annelids they can live for several years without such food in vessels of pure water.

Besides the medicinal and horse-leech there are many other species. One of these found in the Mediterranean, is a messmate of the torpedo or electric ray, and like it, has the power of administering a slight shock. Another, found in many of the fresh-water lakes of Great Britain, feeds entirely on small mollusks. Another, found under flat stones in the north of England lakes, is soft, mobile and almost gelatinous, has light eyes and is beautifully tinted, while the medicinal leach is of a bluish-black color.

In Mexico and South America a native leech is used which has a long-pointed proboscis, terminating in a cutting apparatus. While the common horse-leech feeds on earth worms, larvæ and mollusks, there is a kind found in Algeria which is very troublesome to horses, cattle and camels, by entering their nostrils when drinking, the same disagreeable accident occurring to the French soldiers in Egypt. Another form of the horse-leech found in the marshes and ditches of France grows as long as seven inches and leaves the water to pursue the earth worms on which it feeds. It has no teeth, however, and consequently cannot bite.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A LITTLE LAD THINK I OF.

Sometimes when I get to thinking,
And that's most every day,
I have the queerest of fancies
That come in the queerest way.
Many of my thoughts are pleasant;
There's none of them very sad,
But one of the pleasantest of them all
Is about a little lad.

And children, I've never seen him,
This little lad of mine,
I can tell you nothing about his looks
Or whether his clothes are fine
Or coarse. Sometimes they're shabby
It seems, and patched and rent,
But then what matters that, my dears,
To our future President.

You see when a tiny princeling
Comes to his mother-queen
The booming of mighty cannon
(Though the ocean rolls between)
Tell the whole wide world the story
Of the birth of a baby king,
And shouts of glad rejoicing
Make the very echoes ring!

But when our little ruler—
Our little prince is born,
There may be only a thrush to sing
The news to the ears of corn!
And isn't it funny, children,
That some of your hours are spent
(Though you know it not) in school or out,
With our future President?

What if his clothes are shabby?
What if his shoes are old?
What if he wears a tattered cap
Instead of a crown of gold?
Let me advise you, children,
To follow the Golden Rule;
Then some glad day you can proudly say,
"Why, we were friends at school!"
—[Eva Best, in the Detroit Free Press.

HER PET PIGEON IN HER COFFIN.

This little story is from a New Orleans journal: "Little Floribel Deitch, seven years old, died suddenly at Morgan City, and her pet pigeon flew into the room where her corpse lay surrounded by weeping relatives and friends. The deep grief of the mourners so impressed the bird that it dropped its head and died. It was placed in the coffin and buried the next day with its little mistress."

WHAT BECAME OF THE PEARS.

Will is a long-legged, crop-headed boy of five; Josepha a chunky, sturdy-limbed, curly-pated lass of three. If it wasn't such a long word, I would tell you that they were inseparables; that is, whenever you see Will's sharp little nose poked round a corner, you may be sure Josepha's fat, bare feet are twinkling along behind him.

They live in the country, and their playground is a big open place, bounded on one side by a stable, cow-house and blacksmith's shop, on the other by the corn-crib and tool-house. There they collect at least ten other little children, belonging on the big farm, and have royal times, to judge by the noise they make.

We got a bushel of fine pears the other day, and Will and Jo at once petitioned for some to take to "the chillun." So I filled their two little buckets with as many pears as I thought a dozen children ought to eat, well knowing they would be fairly divided.

It occurred to me once or twice after they left that the tea-party was astonishingly quiet, but children can play quiet games sometimes, I said to myself, and thought nothing of it. When nurse brought them in for their midday nap I was engaged with company, so I did not see them until our two o'clock dinner. They came down to the dining-room looking clean and rosy after a bath and nap, but strangely solemn.

There were no exclamations at sight of the sliced tomatoes, and instead of falling upon the fried chicken like half-starved bear cubs, Josepha rested her short chin meditatively in her pink palm, and Will looked as if life were not worth living.

"I don't think I want any dinner," said the head partner. "I don't think I wants any," echoed the junior member of the firm.

"Why, what's the matter," I cried in surprise.

"Well, you see," said Will, gloomily, "the chillun had all gone away, every one of 'em."

"To tamp-meeting," prompted Jo.

"And so," continued the little boy in a depressed voice, "we had to eat all the pears by ourselves!"

And they really had eaten a bucket of pears apiece! I don't know why they didn't die of cholera morbus, but somehow they didn't, and the only evil that came of it was their not having any more pears for two weeks.—Youth's Companion.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Wings of Love."

TEXT: "*The Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust.*"—Ruth ii. 12.

Scene—An Oriental harvest field. Grain standing. Grain in swaths. Grain in sheaves.

At the side of the field a white tent in which to take the nooning, jars of vinegar or of sour wine to quench the thirst of the hot working people. Swarthy men striking their sickles into the rustling barley. Others twisting the bands for the sheaves, putting one end of the band under the arm, and with the free arm and foot collecting the sheaf. Sunburned women picking up the stray straws and bringing them to the binders. Boaz, a fine looking Oriental, gray bearded and bright faced, the owner of the field, looking on, and estimating the value of the grain and calculating so many ephahs to the acre, and with his large, sympathetic heart pitying the overtasked workmen and the women, with white faces enough to faint, in the hot noonday sun. But there is one woman who especially attracts the man's attention. She is soon to be with him the joint owner of the field. She has come from a distant land for the sole purpose of being kind to an aged woman.

I know not what her features were; but when the Lord God sets behind a woman's face the lamp of courage and faith and self sacrifice there comes out a glory independent of features. She is to be the ancestress of Jesus Christ. Boaz, the owner of the field, as soon as he understands that it is Ruth, accosts her with a blessing: "A full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wing thou art come to trust." Christ compares Himself to a hen gathering the chickens under her wings. In Deuteronomy God is represented as an eagle stirring up her nest. In a great many places in the Psalms David makes ornithological allusions; while my text mentions the wings of God, under which a poor, weary soul had come to trust.

I ask your attention, therefore, while, taking the suggestion of my text, I speak to you in all simplicity and love of the wings of the Almighty.

First, I remark that they were swift wings under which Ruth had come to trust. There is nothing in all the handiwork of God more curious than a bird's wing. You have been surprised sometimes to see how far it could fly with one stroke of the wing; and when it has food in prospect, or when it is affrighted, the pulsations of the bird's wing are unimaginable for velocity. The English Lords used to pride themselves on the speed of their falcons. These birds, when tamed, had in them the dart of lightning. How swift were the carrier pigeons in the time of Anthony and at the siege of Jerusalem! Wonderful speed! A carrier pigeon was thrown up at Rouen and came down at Ghent—ninety miles off—in one hour. The carrier pigeons were the telegraphs of the olden time. Swallows have been shot in our latitude having the undigested rice of Georgia swamps in their crops, showing that they had come four hundred miles in six hours. It has been estimated that in the ten years of a swallow's life it flies far enough to have gone around the world eighty-nine times, so great is its velocity.

And so the wings of the Almighty spoken of in the text are swift wings. They are swift when they drop upon a foe, and swift when they come to help God's friends. If a father and his son be walking by the way, and the child goes too near a precipice, how long does it take for the father to deliver the child from danger? Longer than it takes God to swoop for the rescue of His children. The fact is that you cannot get away from the care of God. If you take the steamship or the swift rail train He is all the time along with you. "Whither shall I go from Thy spirit, and whither shall I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven Thou art there. If I make my bed in hell, behold! Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there Thy hand shall hold me."

The Arabian gazelle is swift as the wind. If it gets but one glimpse of the hunter it puts many crags between. Solomon four or five times compares Christ to an Arabian gazelle (calling it by another name) when he says, "My beloved is like a roe." The difference is that the roe speeds the other way; Jesus speeds this. Who but Christ could have been quick enough to have helped Peter when the water pavement broke? Who but Christ could have been quick enough to help the Duke of Argyle when in his dying moment, he cried: "Good cheer! I could die like a Roman, but I mean to die like a Christian. He who goes first goes cleanest!" I had a friend who stood by the track at Carlisle, Penn., when the ammunition had given out at Antietam, and he saw the train from Harrisburg freighted with shot and shell as it went thundering down toward the battle field. He said that it stopped not for any crossing. They put down the brakes for no grade. They held up for no peril. The wheels were on fire with the speed as they dashed past. If the train did not come up in time with the ammunition it might as well not come at all.

So, my friends, there are times in our lives when we must have help immediately or perish. The grace that comes too late is no grace at all. What you and I want is a God—now. Oh, is it not blessed to think that God is always in such quick pursuit of His dear children? When a sinner seeks pardon, or a baffled soul needs help, swifter than thrush's wing, swifter than ptarmigan's wing, swifter than flamingo's wing, swifter than eagle's wing are the wings of the Almighty.

I remark further, carrying out the idea of my text, that the wings under which Ruth had come to trust were very broad wings. There have been eagles shot on the Rocky Mountains with wings that were seven feet from tip to tip. When the king of the air sits on the crag the wings are spread over all the eaglets in the eyrie, and when the eagle starts from the rock the shadow is like the spreading of a storm cloud. So the wings of God are broad wings. Ruth had been under those wings in her infantile days; in the days of her happy girlhood in Moab; in the day when she gave her hand to Mahlon, in her first marriage; in the day when she wept over his grave; in the day when she trudged out into the wilderness of poverty; in the days when she plucked up the few straws of barley dropped by ancient custom in the way of the poor.

Oh! yes, the wings of God are broad wings. They cover up all our wants, all our sorrows, all our sufferings. He puts one wing over our cradle, and He puts the other over our grave. Yes, my dear friends, it is not a desert in which we are placed, it is a nest. Sometimes it is a very hard nest, like that of the eagle, spread on the rock, with ragged moss and rough sticks, but still is a nest; and although it may be very hard under us, over us are the wings of the Almighty. There sometimes comes a period in one's life when he feels forsaken. You said, "Everything is against me. The world is against me. The church is against me. No sympathy, no hope. Everybody that comes near me thrusts at me. I wonder is there is a God, anyhow?"

Everything seems to be going slipshod and at haphazard. There does not seem to be any hand on the helm. Job's health fails. David's Absalom gets to be a reprobate. Martha's brother dies. Abraham's Sarah goes into the grave of Machpelah. "Woe worth the day in which I was born!" he said many a Christian. David seemed to scream out in his sorrow, as he said: "Is His mercy clean gone forever? And will He be favorable no more? And hath He in anger shut up His tender mercies?" Job, with his throat swollen and ulcered until he could not even swallow the saliva that ran into his mouth, exclaims: "How long before Thou wilt depart from me and leave me alone, that I may swallow down my spittle?" Have there never been times in your life when you envied those who were buried? When you longed for the gravedigger to do his work for you! Oh, the faithlessness of the human heart! God's wings are broad, whether we know it or not."

Sometimes the mother bird goes away from the nest, and it seems very strange that she should leave the callow young. She plunges her beak into the bark of the tree, and she drops into the grain field and into the chaff at the barn door, and into the furrow of the plow boy. Meanwhile, the birds in the nest shiver and complain and call and wonder why the mother does not come back. Ah, she has gone for food. After a while there is a whirr of wings, and the mother bird stands on the edge of the nest, and the little ones open their mouths, and the food is dropped in; and then the old bird spreads out her feathers and all is peace. So, sometimes, God leaves us, He goes off to get bread for our soul, and then He comes back after a while to the nest and says, "Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it," and He drops into it the sweet promise of His grace, and the love of God is shed abroad and we are under His wings—the broad wings of the Almighty.

Yes, they are very broad! There is room under those wings for the sixteen hundred millions of the race. You say: "Do not get the invitation too large, for there is nothing more awkward than to have more guests than accommodations." I know it. The seamen's friend society is inviting all the sailors. The tract society is inviting all the destitute. The Sabbath-schools are inviting all the children. The missionary society is inviting all the heathen. The printing presses of the Bible societies are going night and day, doing nothing but printing invitations to this great gospel banquet. And are you not afraid that there will be more guests than accommodations? No! All who have been invited will not half fill up the table of God's supply. There are chairs for more. There are cups for more. God could with one feather of His wing cover up all those who have come, and when He spreads out both wings they cover all the earth and all the heavens.

Ye Israelites, who went through the Red Sea, come under! Ye multitudes who have gone into glory for the last six thousand years, come under! Ye hundred and forty-four thousand, and the thousands of thousands, come under! Ye flying cherubim and archangel, fold your pinions, and come under! And yet there is room! Ay! if God would have all the space under the wings occupied he must make other worlds, and people them with other myriads, and have other resurrection and judgment days, for broader than all space is broader than thought, wide as eternity, from tip to tip, are the wings of the Almighty! Oh! under such provisions as that can you not rejoice? Come under, ye wandering, ye weary, ye troubled, ye sinning, ye dying souls! Come under the wings of the Almighty. Whosoever will come let him come. However ragged, however wretched, however abandoned, however woe begone, there is room enough under the wings—under the broad wings of the Almighty! Oh, what a gospel! so glorious, so magnificent in its provision! I love to preach it. It is my life to preach it. It is my heaven to preach it.

I remark, further, that the wings under which Ruth came to trust were strong wings. The strength of a bird's wing—of a sea fowl's wing for example—you might guess it from the fact that sometimes for five, six or seven days it seems to fly without resting. There have been condors in the Andes that could overcome an ox or a stag. There have been eagles that have picked up children and swung them to the top of the cliffs. The flap of an eagle's wing has death in it to everything it strikes. There are birds whose wings are packed with strength to fly, to lift, to destroy. So the wings of God are strong wings. Mighty to save. Mighty to destroy. I preach Him—"the Lord, strong and mighty; the Lord, mighty in battle!" He flapped His wing, and the antediluvian world was gone. He flapped His wing, and Babylon perished. He flapped His wing, and Herculaneum was buried. He flapped His wing, and the Napolonic dynasty ceased.

Before the stroke of that pinion a fleet is nothing. An army is nothing. An empire is nothing. A world is nothing. The universe is nothing. King—eternal, omnipotent—He asks no counsel from the thrones of heaven. He takes not the archangel into His cabinet. He wants none to draw His chariots, for they are the winds. None to load His batteries, for they are the lightnings. None to tie the sandals of His feet, for they are the clouds. Mighty to save. Our enemies may be strong, our sorrows violent, our sins may be great. But quicker than an eagle ever hurled from the crags a hawk or raven will the Lord strike back our sins and our temptations if they assault us when we are once seated on the eternal rock of His salvation. What a blessed thing it is to be defended by the strong wing of the Almighty! Stronger than the pelican's wing, stronger than the albatross' wing, stronger than the condor's wing are the wings of the Almighty.

I have only one more thought to present. The wings under which Ruth had come to trust were gentle wings. There is nothing softer than a feather. You have noticed when a bird returns from flight how gently it stoops over the nest. The young birds are not afraid of having their lives trampled out by the mother bird; the old whippoor-will drops into its nest of leaves, the oriole into its casket of bark, the humming bird into its hammock of moss—gentle as the light. And so, says the psalmist, He shall cover thee with His wing. Oh, the gentleness of God! But even that figure does not fully set forth; for I have sometimes looked into the bird's nest and seen a dead bird—its life having been trampled out by the mother bird. But no one that ever came under the feathers of the Almighty was trodden on.

Blessed nest! warm nest! Why will men stay out in the cold to be shot of temptation and to be chilled by the blast where there is divine shelter? More beautiful than any flower I ever saw are the hues of a bird's plumage. Did you ever examine it? The blackbird, floating like a flake of darkness through the sunlight; the meadow lark, with head of fawn and throat of velvet and breast of gold; the red flamingo, flying over the southern swamps like sparks from the forge of the setting sun; the pelican, white and black—morning and night tangled in its wings—give but a faint idea of the beauty that comes down over the soul when on it drop the feathers of the Almighty.

Here fold your weary wings. This is the only safe nest. Every other nest will be destroyed. The prophet says so: "Though thou exalt thyself like the eagle, and set thy nest among the stars, yet will I bring thee down, saith the Lord of Hosts." Under the swift wings, under the broad wings, under the strong wings, under the gentle wings of the Almighty find shelter until these calamities are overpast. Then when you want to change nests it will only be from the valley of earth to the heights of heaven; and instead of "the wings of a dove," for which David longed, not knowing that in the first mile of their flight they would give out, you will be conducted upward by the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings Ruth, the beautiful Moabitess, came to trust.

God forbid that in this matter of eternal weal or woe we should be more stupid than the fowls of heaven; "for the stark knoweth her appointed time, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their going; but my people know not the judgments of the Lord."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is engaged in writing his autobiography, at his home in Boston.

THE youngest member of the next Congress will be J. M. Bailey, of Texas, who is only twenty-five years of age.

THE Empress of Russia is so thin and haggard that the friends who have not seen her within a few years do not recognize her.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar is a bright young man of thirty-seven. He is one of fifty-seven children, all of whom except five sisters are now dead.

HENRY FOWLER, the English member of Parliament, is the rising figure among the English liberals. He has recently developed great ability.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE will be presented the house in which he was born at Parchim, Mecklenburg, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday.

THE largest individual taxpayer in Boston is John M. Sears, who pays $50,000 on $3,617,000 worth of real estate and a personal estate of $125,000.

PRESIDENT HERRERA-Y-OBES, of Uruguay, has no palace, but lives modestly in rooms over a milliner's shop in one of the principal streets of Montevideo.

GENERAL GREELY, chief of the Signal Service, is in receipt of at least twenty letters a day from cranks who solemnly hold him responsible for the weather.

PROBABLY the richest man in Alabama is Josiah Morris, of Montgomery. He has a fortune of $3,000,000, made, for the most part, from dealing in real estate.

PRINCE Louis, of Battenberg, is one of the few royal personages of Europe able to support themselves by means of a trade or profession. He is a skilful typesetter.

THE Pope never leaves his own rooms until they have been swept and dusted, which is done as soon as he rises. He then closes all the doors and window and takes the keys away with him.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, has been on the bench twenty-eight years. His commission was signed by Lincoln, and dates back further than that of any other member of the court.

THE mail brings more than seven hundred letters a day to President Harrison. Only a few of them reach his desk, the remainder being acknowledged and answered, if necessary, by Secretary Halford's staff of clerks.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Bulgaria, has the reputation of being one of the greatest gourmands of Europe. His favorite dish is a pie of linnets, and when a fish is to be served he has it brought to him alive for his inspection before it is sent to the kitchen.

W. E. GLADSTONE has written to friends in Canada, who invited him to this country, that his age and engagements utterly disable him from crossing the Atlantic, and that he cannot hope to see this great territory in which he has always taken so much interest.

PRINCESS LILINOKALANI, the heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne, is a fine looking woman of considerable political ability. She is married to an American, John Dominis, though other foreigners do not find favor in her sight. She has an annual grant of $10,000.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE, the English woman who has been tending the lepers at Molokai, is about to leave on account of native opposition. She says there have recently been several well defined cases of cure of leprosy lately and is corroborated by Dr. Lutz, the Physician-Governor of the leper settlement.

MANY people have expressed astonishment at the fact that the Prince of Wales speaks German with perfect fluency. The truth is that his command of English is the surprising thing. In the royal nursery German was spoken until Albert Edward was twelve years of age. The Prince is also in thorough command of French.

J. HENNIKER HEATON, the British M. P. who has come to the United States to discuss penny international postage with Mr. Wanamaker, is a handsome blonde man, broad-shouldered and of medium height. His face is strong and full of character. Mr. Heaton is a journalist and the owner of three successful Australian newspapers.

THE MARKETS.

37	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 15	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	7 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 20
Lambs	5 40	@	6 62
Hogs—Live	4 65	@	4 90
Dressed	4¾	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 25
Patents	5 50	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 00¼	@	1 00½
Rye—State	67	@	69
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	70
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	53¼	@	55¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	45
Mixed Western	38½	@	42
Hay—Good	40	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.00c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	20
West. lin. Creamery	10	@	17
Factory	8	@	13
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9¼
Skims—Light	2	@	3
Western	6	@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	21
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	2 65	@	4 85
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@	4 95
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 85	@	6 05
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 50	@	4 70
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 09	@	1 09½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	50	@	51¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	40½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65
	BOSTON.		
Egg—Near-by	23	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	15 00	@	16 00
Butter—Firsts	17	@	22
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4½
Lambs	5½	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	—	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Sep	95½	@	95¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Sep	52¾	@	53
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	44
Potatoes	18	@	43
Butter—Creamery Extra	20	@	21
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 21.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Entering Jerusalem," Luke xix., 37-48—Golden Text: Luke xix., 38—Commentary.

37. And when He was come nigh, even now at the descent of the Mount of Olives." He was riding upon the ass's colt, according to Zech. ix., 9, thus literally fulfilling one of the last public signs that He was the long predicted Messiah, the Son of David, Israel's king. But He knew well how it would be. They would not recognize even this sign, but surely consummate their sin by putting Him to death. He no doubt considered the time yet future, the joy set before Him (Heb. xii., 2) when He shall come to that same Mount of Olives in power and great glory, bringing His saints with Him (Zech. xiv., 4, 5). But at this time He was nigh to the cross, not the glory.

"The whole multitude of the disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice, for all the mighty works which they had seen." They were convinced that He was their Messiah, and, notwithstanding the parable of the last lesson, they thought He would now surely proclaim Himself king, and therefore their joy was most exultant, their praise most hearty.

38. "Saying, Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: Peace in Heaven and glory in the highest." He was to sit on the throne of the Lord to make known the name of the Lord, a king ruling in righteousness, prince of peace, making wars to cease to the ends of the earth, and speaking peace to all people; thereby bringing the time when all the earth shall be filled with the glory of God (Jer. iii., 17, 18; Isa. xxxii., 1; ix., 6; ii., 4; Ps. xlvi., 9; Hab. ii., 14). All this shall yet surely come; while we wait for it, are we as truly for Him as these disciples were at this time.

39. "And some of the Pharisees from among the multitude said unto Him, Master, rebuke thy disciples." The religious rulers were always against Him. The people who ought to have welcomed Him hated every word spoken in His favor. A little later, as the children praise Him in the temple (Matt. xxi., 15, 16), they again find fault. When there was occasion to rebuke His disciples He did not hesitate to do it (Matt. xvi., 23; Mark x., 14), but there was no occasion now. They were not praising any too loud.

40. "And He answered and said unto them, I tell you, that, if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out." John the Baptist told those who came to him not to pride themselves upon being children of Abraham, for, said he, "God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham" (Matt. iii., 9). And as to stones crying out, one of the prophets had said that, because of their sin, "the stone should cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber should answer it" (Hab. ii., 11). When there is any testifying to be done, and no human voices to do it, God will cause inanimate nature to testify (as at the death of Christ), or make a dumb ass to speak with a man's voice (as in the case of Balaam), or send holy angels as at the birth of Christ. He gives to redeemed people the high privilege of being His witnesses, but if we will not testify and glorify Him, He will pass us by and get glory to His holy name in some other way.

41. "And when He was come near He beheld the city and wept over it." His weeping over this city had a special significance, for this was the city of David, the holy city, the city of the great King, the city which He had chosen to put His name there, that He might be glorified (Matt. iv., 5; v., 35; II Chron. vi., 6). He as the long promised Son of David was ready to make it more glorious in the eyes of all nations that ever it had been in Solomon's days. He would make it a city of truth, a holy mountain, and dwell in their midst, making them a blessing to all nations (Zech. viii., 3, 13), but instead of this He sees the destruction of the city, the slaughter and scattering of the nation, and the long desolation of the whole land, and He weeps.

42. "Saying, If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes." Thou—thy day—thy peace; this was Zion that He had chosen, that He had desired for His habitation, concerning which He had said: "This is My rest forever; here will I dwell; for I have desired it," etc. (Ps. cxxxii., 13-18). But by her unbelief she was blinded and knew not her day nor Him who was her peace. To every sinner this same Jesus is saying: "Now is the day of thy salvation." "I am thy peace." But of how many is it so sadly true that "In them the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them."

43. "For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side." So it literally came to pass in about forty years. What He describes, even though in the far future, may be the fulfillment we may rely upon as coming in due time to pass just as He said. Every redeemed soul passing out of this world has undoubtedly found an angel convoy to bear it triumphantly to realms of bliss; while every unsaved soul has as undoubtedly found itself in torment after leaving the body, just as Jesus described in chap. xvi., 22, 23.

44. "And shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation." So also did it literally come to pass, as He said. And as the same Spirit had said through Micah 700 years before: "Zion shall for your sake be plowed as a field and Jerusalem shall become heaps" (Mic. iii., 12). When we see how clearly events have been by the Spirit foretold, and how literally they have been fulfilled, how can any believer doubt that the thoughts of the Lord shall come to pass, that as He has proposed so shall it stand, and that every purpose of the Lord shall be fulfilled? (Isa. xiv., 24; Jer. li., 29.)

45. "And He went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold therein, and them that bought." The Tabernacle of Moses and the Temple of Solomon were in some respects the most remarkable buildings this world ever saw; chiefly because God alone was the architect of each, and each was made that God might dwell on earth in the midst of His people. Jesus Himself was the true tabernacle and temple, and when the Kingdom comes we shall then see the full significance of each. They were never intended to be places of merchandise, but rather places where God might reveal Himself to His people, and where they might draw near and worship Him.

46. "Saying unto them, It is written, My house is the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves." In Isa. lvi., 7, the reading is: "Mine house shall be called a house of prayer for all people." And the context refers to strangers joining themselves to the Lord, to serve Him and enjoy His name. One of those references to the flocking of all nations to Israel when once the Lord shall have come again to dwell in their midst. It is the exaltation of Jehovah that shall draw the nations; not the desecration of His temple.

47. "And He taught daily in the temple. But the chief priests and the scribes and the chief of the people sought to destroy Him." The next two chapters will give us some of His teachings during these days, but it is more fully recorded in Matt. xx., 25. He exposed their sin, the heartlessness of their ceremonies, foretold more fully the coming judgments, and made many references to His return in power and glory. But as far as the chief of the people, either in civil or religious matters, were concerned, His teaching fell on dull ears and hearts full of hatred for Him and His teachings.—*Lesson Helper.*

LATER NEWS.

A HEAVY squeeze in the money market led many New York business men to petition the Treasury Department for relief. President Harrison, at Cresson Springs, Penn., and Secretary Windom, at Williamstown, Mass., were in telegraphic correspondence over the matter.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, who was Tax Collector of Biddeford, Me., in 1883, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling $10,000 of the city's money while in office.

PENNSYLVANIA has suffered heavily by floods. Many county fairs have been obliged to close.

THE Wyoming election resulted in the success of Warren, Republican candidate for Governor, and the Republican State ticket. The Legislature, which elects a United States Senator, is also Republican.

THE Department of Agriculture is sending out a volume of nearly three hundred pages devoted exclusively to the sugar-beet industry. It is said to be a carefully prepared little work, filled full of valuable information.

TWENTY persons were entombed by an explosion in a mine at Loederburg.

A GERMAN tourist and two guides have been blown over a precipice in the Alps.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WINDOM had a consultation with a number of New York bankers and merchants with regard to the stringency in the money market, and he ordered the revocation of the Treasury regulation in regard to the payment of advance interest on registered four per cent. bonds.

A. B. THOMPSON, Secretary of State of New Hampshire since 1877, died at Concord a few nights ago. He was fifty-seven years of age.

WARRANTS have been issued for the arrest of Franklin S. Dickson, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, Penn., on the charge of forgery and having swindled the Sexennial League out of about $10,000 by means of bogus deeds.

THE Altoona Post, G. A. R., called on President Harrison at Cresson Springs, Penn. The President signed the commission of John W. Ross as Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and about twenty other commissions. He also approved the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river near Lexington. From ten to one o'clock he was in the telegraph office in correspondence with Secretary Windom in regard to the financial situation.

A YOUNG stock broker named Loring R. Loomis, has left Chicago, Ill., suddenly with about $25,000 belonging to his friends and brokers' firms.

TWO persons were killed and seven hurt by a tree which fell upon a train in the Black Hills, near Elk Creek, South Dakota.

EX-STATE SENATOR ROBERT RAY HAMILTON, of New York City, whose wife is in prison for attempting to kill Nurse Donnelly at Atlantic City, N. J., a year ago, is reported to have been accidentally drowned in Idaho.

A CABLE dispatch was received at the Navy Department from Yokohama, announcing that Assistant Engineer John H. Baker died on board the United States steamer Swatara, at Chefoo, Corea.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER of the Census Office, announced that the recount of Minneapolis, Minn., shows a population of 164,780. This, as compared with the census of 1880, is an increase of 117,851, or 251.35 per cent.

SECRETARY WINDOM has issued a call for $16,000,000 Government bonds and consented to prepay a year's interest on about $60,000,000 six per cents., besides giving assurance that the new tariff laws will not be put into operation before February 1.

JOHN S. CROCKER, Warden of the District jail, died at his residence, Washington, D. C., in his seventieth year. He was a native of New York State.

AN extension of the triple alliance among Germany, Italy and Austria, to May, 1897, has been hastily agreed to.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic in Berlin, and there are numerous cases of typhoid fever. The hospitals are crowded with patients. This condition of affairs is largely attributed to the high price of meat, driving the poorer portion of the populace to eat garbage and diseased food.

FRENCH war ships have bombarded several villages in the Society Islands. The marines landed and laid waste the country, keeping up the work of devastation until the natives submitted.

A KING'S ATROCITIES.

Horrible Outrages Committed by the Ruler of Dahomey.

Wicked King Bedazin, of Dahomey, Africa, is wreaking terrible vengence on his enemies. His warriors recently defeated Egbas, destroying over thirty villages and capturing 5000 prisoners. No mercy was shown to the captives. All the infants were put to death, many of them being burned alive. One thousand women were slaughtered. These horrible outrages were committed, it is said, to restore the prestige of Bedazin's army, which has suffered much at the hands of the French troops.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

I. N. SWOPE. HARRY A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Publishers.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Mount Union.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Stewart and child, of Pittsburg, on their way to Atlantic City, stopped off last week to see Mrs. D. H. Campbell, Mrs. Stewart's aunt.

Mrs. Geo. Hart, of Lewistown, visited friends here last week.

Uncle Al Simons returned last Thursday from the New England states, where he has been having a good time for the past month.

Mrs. Morris Shaver, of Newton Hamilton, called on friends here last week.

Philip Smith and wife spent Sunday in Johnstown.

D. F. Harrison spent last week at Saltillo, attending to business.

Miss Maud Hunter, with her cousin, Miss Meta Hunter, returned from New Grenada on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bathurst spent Sunday at Orbisonia.

Mrs. Annie Hart, of Washington, D. C., and Robt. B. Hudson, of Kansas City, Mo., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wakefield.

Nicholas Miller, of Mapleton, was noticeable here on Sunday.

Rev. D. H. Campbell preached at Waterloo on Sunday. Rev. N. A. McDonald filled his pulpit here.

Public schools opened here on Monday, much to the disgust of some of the boys and girls.

Robt. Seibert, of Pueblo, Col., spent Sunday here with friends. He expects to take a new Mrs. Seibert back with him.

Mrs. G. P. Wakefield is visiting her parents at Centre Hall.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell died Saturday morning and was buried on Monday in the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

W. S. Covert, of Trenton, N. J., spent Sunday here with friends.

J. K. Thompson and wife have returned to Mt. Union with the intention of making it home again.

We were at Huntingdon a short time since and will inform the public that that place has electric lights. Of course any one will be disappointed in Huntingdon who expects a town of 5,000 population to be well lighted. After midnight darkness reigns. A donation will shortly be asked from the people of the county to provide the county seat with proper facilities for lighting her streets.

Miss Margaret Morgan, of Altoona, is visiting her brother Lewis, one of Mt. Union's oldest citizens.

Mrs. Polly Hammond, who has been ill with bilious fever for some time, is very poorly and not likely to recover.

We are informed that the population of Mt. Union will soon be increased by several new families.

On Monday night Joseph Boughton, of Newark, N. J., state deputy and lecturer for the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, spoke in the M. E. church and organized a lodge. He spoke with force and exhibited much earnestness. His manner of speaking is original and impressive. He shows much force of character and with it considerable mother wit. His audience, part of the time, were in tears and then convulsed with laughter. We trust the work may be successful and the order progress and do the young people of Mt. Union great good. May God speed it.

Miss Mary Morrison is at Bedford Springs attending her brother, John Morrison, of Tyrone, who lies there in a critical condition.

Smith Valley.

Seeding is almost over.

Corn-cutting is the next job for farmers.

Mr. and Mrs. William Shultz, of Altoona, were the guests of Mrs. Shultz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Chilcote, over Sunday.

Lyon W. Chilcote, of Trough Creek, was the guest of J. P. Smith and family last Sabbath.

It is talked that a sly wedding is to take place in Hare's Valley in the near future.

The ice cream party and cake walk at J. M. Querry's on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., was largely attended.

H. L. Baty, the successful railroader, was circulating among his many friends in the valley this week.

D. H. Walker, as mentioned in the ITEM some time since, while hewing timber for the new M. E. church of Cassville, cut his knee and was taken home, where he was getting along finely. On Saturday evening, while at the Grangers' Hall at Latta Grove, a severe pain commenced in the part injured, the result of which has caused Mr. Walker much suffering and placed him in a very critical position. On Sunday morning Dr. Hamilton was summoned to dress the wound and it is hoped that David may speedily recover.

Rev. Snyder preached in the M. E. church on Sunday.

Buckwheat harvest is here and the crop will be abundant.

W. H. Bridenstine, of Mapleton, visited Ephraim Dell and family on Sunday.

We are informed that a picnic will be held near Latta Grove by the Latta Grove and Bowman's Chapel Sunday-schools on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Mrs. Harvey, of Mapleton, visited Jno. P. Smith and family on Sunday.

One day last week H. L. Baty succeeded in capturing an immense "woodchuck" along Sideling Hill. After much difficulty Mr. Baty had his prey hauled home, where he invited his many friends to partake of his feast.

From all appearances the hunters along the "blue slope" of Sideling Hill are shooting more powder than squirrels.

Rev. Henry Brown preached his farewell sermon to the Latta Grove congregation on Sunday, the 7th inst. Mr. Brown has done excellent work at that point, which we hope may result in influencing souls to wend their way to the "pearly gates of the new Jerusalem."

K. W. Mierley is having a serious time with his ankle, which, as mentioned in the ITEM, he had hurt in a runaway while mowing.

H. E. Dell, together with his mother and two daughters, were the guests of J. S. Pheasant and family on Sunday.

Mill Creek.

Frank Gorsuch has been quite sick for some time.

John Rutherford and family moved to Altoona on Monday.

Mrs. Julia Foust has been sick for some time but is better at present writing.

R. L. Himes returned last week and gave a glowing account of his eastern trip.

Leonard Stell placed a new mill at Easter Hollow last week and is clearing out the timber in that section rapidly.

Miss Linnie Stonebraker went to the city last week to stay with her grandmother, Mrs. Ginter, who is there for surgical treatment.

James Horton took a flying trip to Lewistown on last Saturday.

All the foremen of middle division went on a little pleasure trip to Harrisburg on Sunday last.

The annual inspection of the Pennsylvania line will take place next Wednesday. The track men are working late and early.

Miss Lizzie Howe, of Mifflin county, and Miss Lizzie Gibbel, of Lancaster county, spent last Saturday with L. A. Himes' family. The former is a teacher in the Normal College at Huntingdon, and says the number of students is large.

George Major, of Harrisburg, spent last Friday in this place. He had been suffering with ague and came hither for his health. Owing to the change of atmosphere and the skill of Mapleton's physician, he went home on Saturday to resume work.

Our schools open next Monday, the 22d inst. Regular attendance is one of the essentials to advancement in school work. Every pupil should make it his or her aim to attend as regularly as possible. So let it be.

—Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—For a mild cathartic ann afficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted. For sale by

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANcial condition of Mapleton Borough School District for the year ending June 30, 1890.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate....	$980 22	
" 5 per cent. on $76.74....	3 84	
" error in percentages.....	91	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 30 15
" 5 per cent off $729.88...		36 49
" 3 " " for collecting. $729.88.....		21 90
" 5 per cent. for collecting $220.19.....		11 01
" Treas. receipts.....		885 42
	$984 97	$984 97

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To bal. on hand from 1888-9	$169 40	
" amt. from collector.....	885 42	
" state appropriation.....	230 62	
" amt. from secretary.....	1 59	
	$1287 03	
CR.		
By vouchers as follows:		$1177 17
For repairing.....	$ 383 94	
" teachers' wages...	656 25	
" fuel.....	52 73	
" janitor.....	18 00	
" stoves.....	16 00	
" secretary's salary.	12 00	
" other expenses....	38 25	
By Treasurer's fees.....		23 54
Balance Dr.....		86 32
		$1287 03

Balance in Treasury, $86 32

Witness our hands this 10th day of June, 1889.

J. P. WILSON, President.
A. M. PARKER, Sec'y.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

I. N. SWOPE.
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
J. K. GILLAM,
Auditors.

LANE & VANZANDT,

Agents for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,

423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

D. S. Ewing, Gen'l Agt.,
1127 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Penn'a.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing a general merchandising business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name of A. B. Gillam & Bro., has been dissolved this 8th day of July, 1890, by mutual consent. The accounts, books, and business have been transferred to A. B. Gillam, by whom the business will be continued.

A. B. GILLAM,
J. J. GILLAM.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

READY FOR BUSINESS!

Have finished taking account of stock and find very many goods that must be sold, regardless of cost. Am confident that I can give customers superior bargains.

I have a line of goods not kept by any other store in this neighborhood. These goods comprise the finest White Aprons, Lace Shirtings, Skirts, Chemise, Night Dresses, and all kinds of Underwear. You are most cordially invited to inspect these goods. You cannot make these articles as cheap as I am selling them. Also, I have the finest and largest line of Laces, Trimmings, etc., ever brought to Mapleton.

Have just bought a large line of Boots and Shoes. True, leather has advanced in price but we got the benefit of the old price in buying Boots and Shoes and will give customers this benefit. I have a Lumbermans' Boot, which is guaranteed to be waterproof. I want every man who works in the weather, quarrymen, farmers, ets., to examine these boots.

Have also just received a very large stock of Dry Goods and Notions.

I have a Table Syrup which is not sold elsewhere in this vicinity. Have secured the exclusive right in Mapleton to handle this Syrup, and, if you want pure goods, give this a trial. The price is only 60 cents per gallon.

Have made a great reduction in the price of Overalls. I have the double front Overalls. They outwear any other Overalls in the market. Come and see them.

I have made a

GREAT CUT

on all old stock, and remember that all new goods are first class. No shoddy and nothing but what I can recommend. One price to all. Your child can buy as cheap as you. Square dealing and no misrepresentations.

Railroad ties and all kinds of marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

Thos. M. Logan.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

NOTICE.

We opened a New Set of Books, September 1st, 1890. All Accounts due October 1st, and all Notes due at that time, must be paid by Cash or New Note on or before October 10th, 1890. All Accounts and Notes not so arranged will be left for collection.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Sept. 17, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Inspection on middle division today.

—William Potts and family spent Sunday in Mt. Union.

—J. G. Gillam is serving his country as a juryman this week.

—Our mail trains have been very irregular for several days past.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. church next Sunday evening.

—David Sorrick and wife, of Altoona, are visiting their son, W. C. Sorrick, of this place.

—Miss Minnie Wilson, of Cassville, is visiting in Mapleton, the guest of Bruce Yocum and wife.

—B. F. Godard left this morning for Scottdale to attend the sessions of the U. B. Conference.

—W. H. Marlin left last week for Costello, Potter county, where he has secured employment.

—Mrs. N. Q. Speer has been visiting at the home of her son, I. M. Speer, for several days past.

—Mrs. Carrie O'Connor and daughter visited Mrs. Daniel Parsons at Huntingdon last week.

—Oliver Chilcote moved into the Norris house on Main street, recently vacated by J. W. Weston.

—Mrs. E. Evans, of Cassville, is enjoying a visit to Mapleton, the guest of her son, 'Squire D. M. Evans.

—Bruce Yocum has been confined to the house for several days with rheumatism. He has had a serious siege with this ailment for several weeks.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, of Lycoming county, arrived in town Monday evening and will spend a few days among friends in this vicinity.

—Mrs. Harry A. Thompson, accompanied by her two children, Nellie and Paul, is visiting relatives and friends at her old home, McConnellsburg, Pa.

—The people of Mill Creek are talking of enlarging their cemetery. Satisfactory arrangements for the purchase of the addition have not yet been made.

—W. H. Dunn yesterday moved his family from Mapleton to Johnstown. Mr. Dunn has been a good citizen and we are sorry to see him leave Mapleton.

—Rev. W. Cramer left yesterday for Scottdale, Westmoreland county, to attend the sessions of the Allegheny conference of the U. B. church, which open to-day.

—W. H. Rex has had the house which stood on his lot on Grant street, razed to the ground and will erect a more commodious and more comfortable edifice thereon.

—The seventh annual meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, convenes in the Presbyterian church at Hollidaysburg, this afternoon.

—The hall of W. C. No. 513, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of Saltillo, will be dedicated Saturday, September 27th. A large number of members of the order will be present on the occasion.

—Harry Marsh, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Clara Shakshaft, at Gallitzin, last month, was last Friday convicted of murder in the first degree. A motion has been made for a new trial.

—J. Howard Shimer, one of our "knights of the stick and rule," returned last Friday from a three-weeks' visit to his old stamping grounds in and about McConnellsburg, Pa. He reports a very pleasant time.

—Charley McDonald, of Mt. Union, an employee of Speer's Juniata Works, had the middle finger of his right hand stripped of flesh and nail while working in the quarry on Tuesday. It was a very painful accident.

—Mrs. T. M. Wright, of Bloomington, Illinois, who has been spending the summer in and about Mapleton, left Monday morning for her western home. Mrs. Wright is a lady of brilliant attainments and her departure is much regretted.

—The population of this vicinity continues to increase at a gratifying rate. Within the past week a son arrived at the home of S. L. Henderson, a daughter at the home of John Barkley, and Jere Broombaugh, of Union township, has become the proud father of twin boys.

—A party of vandals entered a melon patch belonging to E. S. Chilcott, of Trough Creek Valley, a few nights ago and destroyed all the melons. One of the party left his pipe in the field. If the owner will call upon Mr. Chilcott, prove property and pay charges, he may take it away.

—Our Cassville correspondent was in error last week in saying that the Association at the old Baptist church in Trough Creek valley would be held the third week in October. Barton Greenland informs us it will be held the Friday before the *fourth* Sunday of this month, or on the 26th inst.

—John Couts, charged with killing Harry Johnston in a quarrel at Huntingdon, May 30th, was tried for the offense last Tuesday and Wednesday. After being out about four hours the jury returned a verdict of murder in he second degree. Couts was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary and on Thursday morning he was taken to Allegheny.

—The borough schools opened on Monday with a total enrollment of 117, which is above the average. Of these 13 are in school for the first time. Not all have started who expect to attend this winter and the probabilities are that the schools will be crowded. There are about 200 children of school age in Mapleton and all ought to be in school. The term starts under favorable circumstances and we hope it will be a very successful one.

—The union Sunday-school picnic held last Saturday in the grove on the Igo farm, was more of a success than was anticipated. The weather had been very inclement, and Saturday morning it was threatening rain. Notwithstanding this a goodly number repaired to the grounds, which had been put in good condition for the occasion, and the day was very enjoyably spent in social games and merriment. It was more than an ordinarily good picnic, all entering into the spirit of the occasion.

—The initial number of the *Mountain Messenger*, of which Revs. R. A. McKinley, Ph. D., and A. H. Jolly are editors and proprietors, has made its appearance. It is a private enterprise, published in the interests of Presbyterianism in this region. Subscription price, 25c per year. It is a very interesting and instructive sheet. From it we learn that the church at Mapleton stands far in the lead in Hunfingdon Presbytery in gifts to all objects, with an average of $44.81 per member.

Twins, Twins, Twins.

The following dispatch from Mitchellville, New York, appeared in the N. Y. *Sun* last Monday:

"The wife of John Beam, of this place, aged 65 years, gave birth to twins on Monday evening. Her daughter, Mrs. Stratton, who lives in a neighboring township, presented her husband with twins the same evening. Mrs. Stratton's daughter Eva was married a year ago and lives in Bradford. The friends of Mrs. Stratton and her mother were not yet through congratulating them over the interesting natal coincidence in their families, when Mrs. Stratton received a letter from her son-in-law announcing that her daughter had given birth to twins herself on Monday evening.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

TUESDAY, September 30th,—commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., U. G. Pheasant will sell at his residence in Cass township, one mile south of Calvin, 2 brood mares, driving horse, 3-year-old colt, yearling colt, 1 colt—4 months old, 3 milch cows—1 a Jersey, 1 yearling Jersey heifer, 3 calves, brood sow, shoats, wagons, buggy, sleigh, grain drill, mower, hay rake, harrows, plows, cultivator, copper kettle, harness, blasting tools, stoves, hay, etc. Also, half-interest in Hagerstown 12-horse power engine and boiler, Empire separator, saw mill and shingle machine, etc. See large bills.

MARRIED.

RIDEN—RAMER.—At the Hotel Brunswick, Huntingdon, Thursday, September 4, 1890, by Rev. James Curns, Mr. Harry E. Riden and Miss Ida I. Ramer, both of Milroy, Mifflin Co., Pa.

WEYER—FOSTER.—In Huntingdon, Thursday, September 11, 1890, by Rev. James Curns, Mr. Lewis Weyer, of Huntingdon, and Miss [illegible] Foster, of [illegible].

W. C., No. 561, Pa., P. O. S. of A., Instituted.

Washington Camp, No. 561, Pa., Patriotic Order Sons of America, was instituted at McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Thursday evening, September 11th. The instituting officer was I. N. Swope, ex-district president of Huntingdon county, and he was assisted in the work by B. C. Dawney, of W. C., No. 554, Hustontown, and J. M. Miller, H. A. Thompson and J. Howard Shimer, of W. C., No. 59, of Mapleton Depot. There were twenty-two of the charter applicants, seventeen of whom were present at the institution. The red and white degrees were conferred upon the applicants, after which the following officers were installed:

P. P., Brown C. Dawney.
President, A. D. Dalbey.
V. P., Jno. B. Runyan.
M. of F. and C., M. R. Shaffner.
Rec. Sec., Geo. B. Daniels.
Asst. Rec. Sec., E. D. Shimer.
Fin. Sec., B. N. Sterrett.
Treasurer, W. Scott Alexander.
Conductor, C. B. Stevens.
I. G., O. L. Greathead.
O. G., C. E. Goldsmith.
Chaplain, David Goldsmith.
R. S., D. W. Gress.
L. S., H. C. Smith.
Trustees { David Goldsmith, H. C. Smith, D. T. Fields.

After the installation services a session of Camp was held and full instructions given. The new Camp is composed of the very best material, starts under very favorable circumstances, and, in the hands of such men as are in charge of it, is bound to become one of the strongest and brightest in the state.

This occasion was the first visit of the writer to McConnellsburg. We left home on Thursday morning and after a ride of twenty miles by rail and twenty-five by carriage, we reached the town. It is the county seat of Fulton county and numbers about 600 inhabitants. Of course, we had formed our opinions of the town before going there, but we are happy to say that we found everything entirely different from what we had anticipated. The town is pleasantly situated in the Big Cove. It has fine stores, excellent hotels, substantial buildings, clean streets, and as kind and hospitable people as ever breathed. Our party taxed their hospitability considerably, but we found them the same notwithstanding. We are sorry our stay among them was not more protracted, but we hope for another visit to the town ere long.

Cassville.

Scott Dunbar, of Huntingdon, and George Snyder, of Altoona, were in Cassville on Sunday.

The new church still waits on the masons.

A petition was circulated to get a view to change the road leading to Mill Creek. It is proposed to vacate it from Cassville to the old school-house bridge, the new road to start in at the northeast corner of Stever's orchard and be made to said bridge.

On account of the dampness, many did not attend the Grangers' pic-nic at Trough Creek, that otherwise would. The Cassville band furnished the music. A good dinner was served. It was announced that the ambulance was coming after dinner for the convenience of those who had eaten too much. It proved to be John McClain's hack, filled with Cassville young ladies. Rev. Adams and Elder Smith delivered the addresses and they were very much to the point.

C. T. Evans has rented his steam sawmill to Fay & Butler, of Williamsburg, and is helping them to set it near Saxton.

On Tuesday of last week, N. W. Greenland walked to Mapleton, missed the train, walked on to Huntingdon, helped to nominate his favorites in the Democratic convention, rode home, landing at 11, p. m. This proves his fidelity to his constituents and to his party beyond any question.

Rev. Mason had an enjoyable season at conference, and, we are glad to know, he did not forget the scribbler. He brought me some mementoes from the grave of Solomon Spaulding. The fact that it is about the last that could be had makes it the more appreciated.

G. M. Green & Son are running their mill on full time.

The [illegible] went to Broad Top horse [illegible] back on Monday. This occurs very seldom.

On Sunday evening, at Lulu Cottage, Cassville, appeared, before Rev. J. M. Mason, William A. Hight, who, then and there in solemn mood, declared that he would forever desert the ranks of the bachelors and live with Miss Anna Baker forever in love and harmony. He has secured a pretty and amiable wife and well may he "cleave to her so long as life shall last." We hope their path of life may not be so dark as the night they were married, as but few of the populace knew of their presence in the village. The band serenaded them on Monday evening, and a large crowd was out, due to the fact that this is the first wedding of New town.

One of the interesting features connected with the Methodist Episcopal church in Cassville is its Mission Band, named Hu King Eng, after the Chinese girl the Phila. Branch is educating and who is now in a medical college in Philadelphia. The band has twenty-five members, is only one year old, and gives promise of being a very healthy, active, and useful child. Among its members are enough older ladies to lead the young ones in the right direction. The children are urged to earn the money they give—and some of their plans are quite unique. One little girl is paid for catching rats and mice; another is paid for the pins she may find; others resort to other methods. Thus, are they learning habits of industry and thrift. At the meetings, each recites a verse of scripture. The Uniform Missionary Leaf is studied, giving an idea of the number, character, and need of our missions and missionaries, also the nature, customs, and location of the countries in which they labor, and the sources from which their supply must come. The Heathen Woman's Friend, the Heathen Children's Friend, and the Missionary World are taken. So, as knowledge is power, we hope these well-informed minds will be strong to do and dare for God. When the mites are all gathered, quite a goodly sum is the result; but more important than this are the forces for good that have been set in motion in these young hearts. Who shall be able to count them? Who shall estimate their influence in the formation of a well-rounded Christian character?

Large Public Sale.

The Largest Public Sale of Personal Property of the Season.

The largest Puhlic Sale of Personal Property of the season will take place at Robertsdale, this county, on

Saturday, September 20th, 1890,

commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Among the numerous things to be sold are the following: 1 good Road Mare, 2 Buggies, 1 set of new Sleigh Harness, Bedroom Suits, Furniture of all kinds, **1 Splendid Upright Piano—Cost $500,** Stoves, Heaters, Beds and Bedding, new Breech-loading Double-barrel Shot Gun, Kitchen and Household Goods. Fruit in Glass Jars, etc., etc. Sale positive; going west; no reserve. G. W. Houck, auctioneer.

J. H. SMITH, M.D.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

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LOOK!

The past few weeks has shown an upward tendency in the market in many lines of goods. We have *closely* watched the Weekly Reviews of prices during the season and have bought largely of such goods as we knew must advance in price as the season advanced.

10 Per Cent.

is the advance made in leather since August 1st, and in probability it will go higher.

We Saved

Big Money

—by buying—

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods

before the rise and, consequently,

We Can Save

OUR CUSTOMERS MONEY

on these goods.

We have "Hard Pan" boots and can give you hard pan prices on Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

A word to the gentlemen: Have you examined our stock of clothing? We have a big stock and can offer you better bargains in

Fall and Winter Clothing

than you can get in any other market. As for Neckwear and Gents' Furnishings, everybody knows John Gillam keeps the largest stock and sells at the lowest prices.

The cool nights remind us that Underwear is seasonable. Well, we have plenty of it—light, heavy, red, drab, white,—well, just anything you want. Come and see it.

The scarcity of fruit in this section will create a great demand for Canned Goods, Dried and Evaporated Fruits. We have bought largely of these goods and of the justly celebrated California fruit. He are headquarters for these goods and will just add that we cannot replace these goods at the prices we are selling them.

There isn't much fruit to put up, but you will want tin cans and fruit jars for tomatoes, etc. Well, we have them and are selling them very cheap. We don't know what to tell you to make jelly of. We have jelly glasses and will sell them cheap, but you will have to find something with which to fill them.

Sportsmen.

The hunting season is approaching. We have powder, shot, caps, lead, etc. We are handling an excellent quality of powder.

We buy marketable produce. Give me a call.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

WORK OF THE WIRES.

Momentous Matters Telegraphed From Many Quarters.

The Prince of Wales's Son Arrested in Canada.

Prince George, son of the Prince of Wales, is on a visit to America, and a few days, since the royal scion got into a scrape in Montreal, which ended in his being taken to the lock-up. A Montreal dispatch gives the following details:

After a reception at the Academy the Prince returned to his hotel, changed his dress suit, only retaining a white tie and black-seamed gloves, and then started out with one of his lieutenants and a local nabob, as sailors when on shore, to do the town. While passing the corner of St. Constant and Lagauchetiere streets, the trio were accosted by a number of ruffians who asked for money. Before they had time to comply with the request—as was their intention—the Prince and his friends were attacked. In a moment the Prince and his friends were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight with six of their assailants. The Montreal nabob was soon laid low, and for a few moments things looked bad for the Prince and the officers, for six to two were big odds. Then the Prince and the Lieutenant got back to back, and, handling their fists with true pugilistic science, astonished the roughs. Three of these fell before the scientific hitting of royalty alone, while the other officer laid two low, and the sixth took to flight.

Had matters ended here everything would have been lovely. But they did not. For along came two of Montreal's most stupid French "bobbies" who, seeing six men lying on the sidewalk and two others bending over them, arrested and took them all to the station in spite of the protests of the Prince. They were all, of course, considerably battered and tough-looking from the result of the fray, and no protests or requests could obtain release, and they locked up the royal prisoner. Finally the Sergeant of Police consented to telephone for Colonel Hughes, the Chief of Police, who came to the station in great haste, recognized the prisoner, and immediately released him. Then there was a trembling lot of police, each expecting prompt dismissal, and sombody would have gone had it not been for the request of the Prince that no such harsh measure be taken. Humble apologies followed, however, and a hack was called for the Prince and his friend, who, accompanied by an escort, were driven back to the hotel.

Insurrection in Switzerland.

The Revolutionists in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, formed a provisional government and convoked a popular assembly, which declared the existing Government and the Grand Council dissolved and ordered general elections. The insurgents held Lugano, Mendrano, Chiasso and Locarno.

The Swiss Bundesrath was called in extra session, and ordered Federal troops to be sent to the scene of the disorder. The populace supported the insurgents and the Civic Guard occupied the telegraph offices, thus preventing the suporters of the Cantonal Government from communicating by telegraph with each other or with the National Government.

The rebels arrested Councilor Oreali, the Federal Commissioner, who received instructions to annul the decision of the provisional government and the vote of the popular assembly.

The latest despatches say the revolt has collapsed. The troops have been well received by the revolutionists. It has been agreed that the question of the revision of the Constitution be submitted to a popular vote.

Hussars Swimming for Their Lives.

An exciting episode of the great floods is reported from Armelgostewitz on the Elbe. The first squadron of the Ziethen Hussars is quartered there. One night a sentinel fell asleep, only to be awakened by the rapid rise of the stream and to find that the barracks had been carried away and the entire squadron were swimming about in the waters. The men were saved with great difficulty in the darkness, as the entire village was inundated, and only the strongest buildings remained standing, the tops of houses and trees being filled with soldiers and villagers. The horses of the troop were drowned. The Colonel swam to the roof of the highest house in the village, which he made his headquarters, remaining during the night, giving orders for the safety of his men and the village. He was finally rescued.

Four Persons Killed by Lightning.

Peyton Huguley was struck and instantly killed by lightning near Atlanta, Ga. He and his wife were picking cotton, and a little cloud collected above and by one stroke of lightning Huguley was killed and his wife severely shocked. The bolt struck him on the side of the head, burning the hair and skin on a place the size of a half dollar.

While the three children of Mr. Henry May, of Washington County, Ga., were picking cotton the same day, little Ruby was instantly killed and the other two stunned by a bolt of lightning, from which they died an hour later.

Gold Discovery in South Dakota.

An immense find of gold has been made somewhere in the vicinity of Rapid City, S. D., during the last few days, but the finder refuses to indicate its exact locality. Several pounds were taken to an assayer, who made several assays, the results of which far exceeded anything yet found in the hills. Four pounds of the rock yielded 1.7 ounces. The prospector says he can get out without assistance 700 to 1000 pounds daily.

Ericsson's Body at Stockholm.

The United States man-of-war Baltimore, with the body of Ericsson on board, arrived at Stockholm, Sweden. She made the run from New York to Gothenburg within seventeen days, which is the fastest time on record for a man-of-war. During the voyage a sentry was constantly on guard over the casket, which had been placed upon a low bench under the poop deck, and which was completely sheltered from the weather.

Settling the Indian Problem.

The council of the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, held a few days ago on the reservation in Jackson County, Kan., terminated in a row, in which three of the leaders were killed and several others injured. The trouble grew out of the President's order to sectionize, for the consideration of which the council had been called.

New Method of Curing Consumption.

Dr. Koch, the noted German physician who claims that he has discovered a method of curing consumption by inoculation, is about to begin experiments on human patients who are suffering from tuberculosis.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ONE man was blown to pieces and four others were badly burned by an explosion of gunpowder in a stone quarry at Braddock, Penn.

IMPRESSIVE exercises in commemoration of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet-editor of Boston, were held in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Governors Hill, of New York, and Abbett, of New Jersey, were among the speakers, and letters of regret were read from President Harrison and others.

THE Maine State election has resulted in the re-election of Governor Edwin C. Burleigh by about 16,000 majority and the four Republican Congressman—Reed, Boutelle, Dingley and Milliken. Speaker Reed's majority is about 4500, the largest he ever received. Both branches of the Legislature are heavily Republican.

ANOTHER attempt has been made to wreck a New York Central train. A steel rail was wedged in a cattle guard near New Hamburg, but the obstruction was discovered and removed just before the arrival of a fast express train from New York city.

TWO trains on the New York Central road collided near Lockport, N. Y., making a bad wreck. Baggageman Frank Fidler was killed, and Engineer Bradley had both legs broken.

THE New York Board of Health claim that the population of the city was not counted correctly by the census enumerators, and that the returns from Washington, as corrected by the Census Bureau, are at least 100,000 short of the correct figures.

THE Delaware Republicans, at their State Convention in Dover, nominated H. A. Richardson for Governor and H. P. Cannon for Congress.

PRESIDENT HARRISON sent a telegram of congratulations from Cresson Springs, Penn., to Speaker Reed upon the result of the Maine election.

FIRE destroyed a large grain elevator at Ogdensburg, N. Y., causing an estimated loss of $250,000.

NATHAN J. ALBERTS, JR., a sixteen-year-old lad of Hackensack, N. J., committed suicide by hanging.

IN the next Maine Legislature the Republicans will have twenty-seven Senators and the Democrats four, a Democratic gain of three. In the House the Republicans will have 113 members and the Democrats thirty-eight, a Democratic gain of nine. Fuller returns give Burleigh 18,721 plurality for Governor, and Reed 4800 plurality for Congressman.

MASSACHUSETTS Prohibitionists have nominated a full ticket headed by Dr. John Blackmer for Governor.

THE whaling bark Petrel has just arrived at New Bedford, Mass., after a whaling voyage of over five years. She has taken 2500 barrels of sperm oil and 1200 pounds of whalebone.

MISS LAURA HORN, the thirty-one-year-old daughter of Frederick Horn, of Hoboken, N. J., committed suicide by hanging. Her father, upon discovering what she had done, shot himself, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Miss Horn was suffering from insanity, and her parents were about to send her to Germany.

South and West.

A COLLISION between two trains near Littleton, W. Va., resulted in the death of three railroad men and severe injuries to five more.

HENRY NERSMAN, a life prisoner in the Ohio State Penitentiary, committed suicide by making a tube of newspapers and sucking gas through it.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRYAN, of the Chicago World's Fair Directory, has resigned.

ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, ex-United States Senator, died at Lansing, Mich., aged seventy-eight years.

MINNESOTA Democrats have put a State ticket in the field with Thomas Wilson for Governor at the head.

A RE-ENUMERATION of Portland, Oregon's capital, by the Cenus Bureau, shows a population of 75,257, a gain of 14,260 over the enumeration last June.

A DOUBLE site has been selected for the World's Fair at Chicago, one on the lake front and the other at Jackson Park. Both sites are on Lake Michigan.

HEAVY floods did much damage in the southern part of New York State. The fair grounds at Elmira and Ithaca were inundated.

THE Indiana Republican State ticket, put in the field at the convention in Indianapolis, is headed hy Milton Truster for Governor.

IN Michigan the Democratic State Convention at Grand Rapids nominated ex-Congressman Edward B. Winans for Governor.

TWO colored men in Monroe County, Miss., have been lynched for assaulting white women.

SNOW has been reported from Fort Assiniboine, Montana. This is the first snow of the season in the United States.

PRICES of wheat, corn, oats and provisions advanced several cents at Chicago on the strength of the Government September crop report.

PAUL A. JOHNSTONE, a mind reader, drove blindfolded through the streets of Chicago from the Auditorium to the Grand Pacific Hotel, and there found a name on an old register which had been previously chosen by a committee. Afterward he fell into a prolonged cataleptic fit.

A RUNAWAY locomotive at Cincinnati struck another engine, killing William Howard. Another man had his collar-bone broken.

BARON VON STRAUSS, an Austrian nobleman, who came to this country two years ago, committed suicide at Spokane Falls, Wash., because he had been reduced to beggary.

A SCHEME to steal the children of wealthy parents, and hold them for a ransom, has been exposed at Kansas City, Mo., by the arrest of Henry Wilson, a livery stable keeper, and leader in the plot.

THE census population of Nashville, Tenn., is 76,309, a gain in ten years of 76.3 per cent.

THE South Carolina Democratic Convention at Columbia nominated Captain B. R. Tillman, the Farmers' Alliance leader, for Governor, together with a full State ticket.

Washington.

GEORGE E. LEMON, the well-known Washington pension agent, was a witness before the Special House Committee investigating the charges against Pension Commissioner Raum.

SECRETARY WINDOM left Washington for a ten days' vacation, to be spent with his family at Williamstown, Mass.

THE Senate confirmed the nominations of the following appointments as United States consuls: James J. Peterson, West Virginia, at Tegucigalpa; J. B. Richardson, Kansas, Metamoras; J. F. Healey, Minnesota, Funchal; Alonzo Spencer, New York, at Guadeloupe; H. L. Rand, Illinois, at Ponane, Caroline Islands.

THE House Committe on Commerce is in favor of the bill for a bridge across the Hudson River at New York.

THE United States Treasury has begun prepaying a year's interest on the four per cent. bonds of 1907. This step was resolved upon by the Treasury Department in order to ease the money market.

THE President has nominated Henry Sherwood to be Postmaster at Washington, D. C., vice John W. Ross, resigned.

THEODORE M. SCHLEIER, of Tennessee, has been nominated for Consul at Amsterdam.

THE Secretary of War has established two new army posts—one near Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, and the other near San Antonio, Texas. The former will be called Fort Thomas, and the latter Fort Houston.

AT a caucus of Republican Senators the order of business for the remainder of the session was decided upon.

Foreign.

HERR KAFFSAFCK, a sculptor, and Herr Weimar, a painter, were drowned while sailing near Berlin.

A STRIKE of dockers, sailors and firemen at Southampton, England, resulted in a riot. Troops that were called out were stoned. They charged upon the crowd, and many of the rioters fell pierced by bayonets. The mob then fled in wild disorder.

IRELAND'S potato crop is reported to have been totally destroyed.

THE bodies of twenty-one persons who were drowned during the floods have been found floating in the Elbe.

THE Sultan of Morocco's forces have had a battle with Zemmours, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

THE Czar has given orders to the Governor of Siberia to prevent any further immigration of Chinese into that province.

A CLOSED carriage was swept down an embankment into the Elbe, near Ottenheim, Austria, during the floods. The driver of the vehicle and the occupants—Lorenz Gunther, his wife and sister—were drowned.

DURING the first six months of 1890 the number of emigrants from Italy was 140,000, an excess of 15,000 over the same peroid of 1889.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LABOR is so scarce in Colorado that railroad construction is impeded.

BUSINESS in Melbourne, Australia, is prostrated on account of labor strikes.

A NATIONAL convention of stonemasons has just been in session at Baltimore.

GALVESTON boasts $2,000,000 put in factories in that city in the past eighteen months.

DESPITE the return of 1000 strikers to work at Mons, in Belgium, there are fully 18,000 miners on strike in that country.

THE annual convention of glass manufacturers was held a few days since in Chicago. Forty-five delegates were in attendance.

THE Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, by a majority of eight in a vote of over 350 decided in favor of legislative enactment to limit the daily hours of labor to eight.

A NEW town has been started near Pittsburg, Penn., named Charleroi, the first great industry of which will be an extensive plate-glass works giving employment to a thousand men.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced the hours of machinists and boilermakers from ten to nine at the same compensation per hour as before. The men contemplated striking for nine hours at ten hours' pay.

A MAN of forty being recently examined before a magistrate at Bangalore, India, stated that he earned daily a quarter of an anna (about 1½d) by bottling ginger beer, and that he was quite satisfied with his wages and position.

SINCE the culmination of the eight hour movement this year, the members of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union have reduced their hours of labor to ten per day in thirteen cities, and in nearly all higher wages and better conditions were secured.

THE annual reports of friendly and beneficial societies indicate that the condition of English workingmen is generally prosperous. Six of them, not including the miners, agricultural laborers, and other large departments, show a surplus of nearly $55,000,000.

ALL of the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in the East have been in receipt of heavy orders for the coming season, and work will be resumed a little earlier than usual. Prices for footwear are a little lower, considering the quality, than they were last year.

TRENTON (N. J.) pottery men are much interested in the proposed establishment of a pottery school in connection with the Pennsylvania Museum and Industrial Art School. It will require a course of three years to master all the branches from pressing, casting and jiggering to firing.

THE Canadian Congress, at Ottawa, adopted resolutions condemning the Dominion Government policy of encouraging immigration; demanding the prohibition of immigration of Chinese; the prohibition of the employment of Chinese in mines; the Government ownership of railways and telegraph lines, and the exemption of improvements on lands from taxation.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MRS. POWERS, of Kingston, N. Y., is worth $3,000,000, and is 100 years old.

TWENTY MILLION acres of land in the United States are held by foreigners.

THERE are 10,862 school districts, 62,372 teachers and 2,800,000 school children in Japan.

THE Johnstown flood commission has appropriated $5000 to continue the search for the dead.

THE current year has already witnessed the burning of six theatres, half of this number being in Germany.

A PARTY of expert oil drillers has just sailed from New York for India, where they are wanted to search for oil.

IT is said that the Eiffel Tower cost the lives of about 100, and that 500 were more or less injured in its construction.

EDWARD MCDONALD, of Allentown Penn., thinks he owns the smallest dog. It is five months old and weighs four ounces.

SIXTEEN barbecues have been given in Wilkes County, Georgia, this year. Two hundred and thirty-eight carcasses were consumed.

BOSTON expects, on the official records, to be credited with 445,000 inhabitants. In the preliminary figures its aggregate was put at 437,000.

THE total trade of Charleston, S. C., for the last year amounted to $80,619,717, an increase on the business of the preceding year of $3,966,293.

THE Olympia Mountains, in Washington, are rich in gold, silver, iron and coal. Hundreds of prospectors are there, searching for mineral wealth.

SWEDEN HONORS ERICSSON.

America Restores Him to His Native Land.

The Ceremonies Attending the Reception of the Body.

The body of Captain John Ericsson has been landed from the United States war ship Baltimore at Stockholm, Sweden. The transfer was made with much ceremony. Upon arriving there the Baltimore saluted the Swedish flag on passing the forts. Soon after the vessel had dropped anchor the American Minister went aboard to announce officially the programme for the ceremonies. The Reception Committee, which included three officers of the navy and four nephews of the deceased, met on board the Baltimore. Speeches were made by Captain Schley, of the Baltimore, in delivering the body to the American Minister; by the latter in consigning it to Admiral Peyron, and by the Admiral in accepting charge of the body.

The remains were then transferred to a steam barge draped in black and silver, which was commanded by a captain of the Swedish navy. The body was placed within a pavilion that had been erected for the purpose on the bridge of the vessel, to which it was carried by sailors from the American war ship. The coffin was covered with wreaths.

A procession of boats was then formed. First came Admiral Peyron and the Captain and other officers of the Baltimore; then a number of American sailors, and then the catafalque. As the procession of boats moved slowly along minute guns were fired by the Baltimore and by the forts on shore, while all the vessels in the harbor hauled down their flags to half-mast.

When the funeral barge arrived at the landing stage the Governor of Stockholm formally received the body, which was then borne by the American sailors to a large pavilion, handsomely decorated in black and gold, which had been erected near the water's edge in the park. While the body was being carried to the pavilion bells were toiled, and the military which were to escort the remains to the train presented arms. An immense crowd had assembled in and around the pavilion.

When the coffin had been placed upon the bier in the pavilion dozens of wreaths and other floral emblems were heaped up around it. The services were very simple, consisting of the singing of Swedish hymns and the recital of a poem. When the services were concluded the body was deposited in a magnificent hearse and the funeral procession was formed, in which were representatives of the King, the Crown Prince and the Government, the American Ministers to Sweden and Denmark, the officers of the war ship Baltimore and the municipal authorities of Stockholm. In the line was the carriage of the King of Sweden. The route to the railway station was thronged with spectators, who maintained a respectful silence as the procession passed along. It is estimated that a hundred thousand persons viewed the procession.

On arriving at the railway station, where a special train was waiting to convey the body to Wermland, the birth place of Ericsson, the remains were placed in a handsome funeral car heavily draped in black. At twenty minutes past three o'clock the train moved slowly out of the station. The whole ceremony was conducted with great solemnity and made a profound impression.

A FATAL DUEL.

The Man Who Furnished Both Pistols Shot Dead.

A duel to the death was fought in a saloon in Birmingham, Ala. The principals were Thomas Bennett, warden of the city prison, and Will Hardeman a locomotive engineer. Bennett was shot four times and killed and Hardeman received a bad wound in the arm.

The men had a difficulty some time ago about a woman, and meeting in a saloon it was renewed. A witness says Bennett told Hardeman to come on and fight it out then and there, at the same time drawing a pistol. Hardeman answered that he was not armed. Bennett drew another pistol and handed it to Hardeman, and then the shooting commenced, and eight or ten shots were fired. Bennett sank to the floor with four bullets in his body, and died in a few minutes. Hardeman was arrested. Bennett has been a leader in all labor and political movements and was President of a club, which bore his name. He leaves a wife and several children.

THREE WERE KILLED.

Fatal Fall of an Iron Trestle Near Pittston (Penn.) Coal Mines.

At the Babylon Colliery of Simpson and Watkins, located at Duryea, about two miles above Pittston, Penn., John Gladdy, of West Pittston, and Charles Olmstead, of Duryea, both carpenters, were engaged in repairing an iron trestle leading from the shaft to the breaker, when the structure fell to the ground, a distance of eighty feet, carrying the men with it. They were both instantly killed. A boy whose name is unknown was sitting beneath the trestle and he was also crushed to death. It is claimed by some that the trestle was unsafe, having fallen once before, but the Company's officials say that the iron work was new and safe and that the men lost their lives by disobeying the orders of the foreman.

BY AN ELECTRIC BOLT.

Four Italians Who Sought Refuge From a Storm Struck Dead.

A terrific thunderstorm took place recently at Sodom, N. Y., near the Brewsters, on the Harlem Railroad. At the new Sodom reservoir there is an Italian shanty.

While the storm prevailed one hundred Italians sought refuge in the building. They had been indoors but fifteen minutes when lightning entered the shanty and killed four men.

The Italians became crazed with fear and rushed from the building. Strange to relate, the shanty was uninjured, and the lightning is said to have entered an inch aperture in the roof.

Half a mile from the fatal spot a woman who was at work in her house was stunned by a shock of lightning during the storm.

GERMANY sent to the United States last year beet sugar to the value of $16,000,000. Two years ago the amount was less than a million and a half.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

203D DAY.—The House bill to set apart as a public park a certain tract of land in California on which the big trees stand was passed without amendment....The conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was agreed to without discussion....Mr. Plumb's amendment to the Tariff bill, imposing a tax of $1.25 on distilled spirits was defeated by 17 yeas to 39 nays.

204TH DAY.—In discussion of the Tariff bill, Mr. Aldrich moved, on behalf of the committee, the reciprocity amendment proposed by him on September 1, and accepted a verbal modification of it suggested by Mr. Hoar. After various modifications of the amendment had been rejected it was passed by thirty-seven yeas to twenty-eight nays, two Republicans—Evarts and Edwards—voting with the Democrats in the negative. An amendment for The appointment of a commission of five disinterested persons, to be known as the Customs Commission, with a permanent office in the city of Washington, was agreed to by 31 yeas to 30 nays, and the Tariff bill was then reported from Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading by 38 yeas to 28 nays—a party vote.

205TH DAY.—A six hours' closing debate took place on the Tariff bill, the speakers being Messrs. Hoar, Hiscock and Jones for the measure, and Messrs. Vance, Vest and Turpie against it. The vote was then taken, and the bill was passed by forty yeas to twenty-nine nays—a strict party vote. Then the bill went back to the House for action upon the Senate amendments.

206TH DAY.—The conference report on the Land Grant Forfeiture bill was taken up. The main proposition in the report is contained in the first section, as follows: "That there is hereby forfeited to the United States, and the United States hereby resumes the title thereto, all lands heretofore granted to any State or to any corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not now completed and in operation, for the construction or benefit of which such lands were granted, and all such lands are declared to be a part of the public domain; provided, that this act shall not be construed as forfeiting the right of way or station grounds of any railroad company heretofore granted." Mr. Morgan spoke against the report.

207TH DAY.—Mr. Ingalls presented a petition from citizens of Missouri asking for the passage of the Federal Election bill.... Many petitions were presented for and against the passage of the Compound Lard bill....After the passage of several bills of minor importance Mr. Morgan ended his speech on the Land Grant Forfeiture bill. Mr. Saunders then spoke in favor of the adoption of the conference report....Executive session.

208TH DAY.—As soon as the journal of yesterday was read, Mr. Quay offered the usual resolutions of sorrow and condolence in regard to the death of Samuel J. Randall and proceeded to address the Senate. Further eloquent tributes to the high character of Mr. Randall and to his honorable career in public and private life were paid by Messrs. Cullom, Gibson, Barbour, Plumb, Daniel, Blackburn and Hiscock. And then, as a further mark of respect, the Senate, at 2 P. M., adjourned.

In the House.

213TH DAY.—There was no quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for absentees. Finally a quorum appeared, and the District of Columbia business was taken up. The entire afternoon was taken up with this matter.

214TH DAY.—The contested election case of Langston against Venable was called up, but lack of a quorum prevented action upon it, and no other business was done.

215TH Day.—A handsome floral design adorned Speaker Reed's desk, to welcome him upon his return from Maine. It was the gift of the enrolling clerks of the House. After the journal had been read no business could be transacted, owing to the want of a quorum, and so the House adjourned.

216TH DAY.—As Speaker Reed entered the House he received a round of applause from the Republican side of the House, and from the spectators in the galleries. After prayer, Mr. O'Ferrall made the point that no quorum was present. The Speaker, without taking note of the point, stated that the question was on ordering the previous question, on approving the journal of Tuesday's proceedings, and directing the clerk to call the roll. The vote stood yeas eighty-seven—nays forty-four—no quorum; and on motion of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, amid Democratic applause, the House adjourned.

217TH DAY.—A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the Tariff bill, with amendments. By direction of the Speaker it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means....The previous question on the question of approving Tuesday's journal was ordered; yeas 113, nays 34—the clerk noting a quorum—and the question recurred on the approval of the journal. On the approval of the journal, the quorum disappeared and a call of the House was ordered. On motion of Mr. McKinley the House adjourned.

218TH DAY.—The journals of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were read and approved without objection, and then the House proceeded to pay its last tributes of respect to the memory of Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, eulogized the character and abilities of the dead Senator, whom he characterized as a "round, ready and full man." After addresses by Messrs. Dunnell, of Minnesota, McCreary, of Kentucky, Stone, of Kentucky, Blount, of Georgia, Henderson, of Illinois, Caruth, of Kentucky, McMillin, of Tennessee and Hooker, of Mississippi, the House, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

FOR SEACOAST DEFENCES.

The Ordnance Board's Allotment of the Money Appropriated.

Secretary Proctor has approved the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which General Schofield is President, including the allotment of money appropriated by the current fortification act of Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. The act sets forth the lump sums to be expended on certain works, and the board determines when the money shall be expended and supervises the construction of the works. The more important allotments are: $235,000 for construction of gun and mortar batteries for the defence of Boston harbor, $726,000 for New York harbor, $260,000 for San Francisco, $25,000 for steel field guns of 3.2-inch calibre, $400,000 for breech-loading rifled seacoast mortars, cast-iron and steel hooped, 12-inch.

In all the allotments made at the meeting amount to $2,261,565.

FARMER CROSS, of Santa Rosa, Cal., turned a valuable mare into a field the other day in which was pastured a Durham bull. The animals got into a fight and the mare was killed. She was worth $500.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

The Agricultural Department's Report for September.

Lower Conditions Prevailing for Nearly All Crops.

The national crop reports for September show that the injury to the corn crop reported last month was intensified by continuance of drouth in August, until the rains came to its relief, but too late for full recovery. The average is 70.1, against 73.3 last month. It is the lowest average since 1881.

The returns of condition of winter wheat, at the time of harvesting, are less favorable than those of the first of July. The results of the threshing are generally disappointing. The July average was 76.2; the present average 73.5. The general average of spring wheat has also been reduced from 83.2 to 79.8. The average for wheat of both kinds is 75.5. In 1888 the September average for wheat was 77. It was 73 in 1881. The yield of spring wheat is unusually variable in the Dakotas, ranging from high yields to five bushels and less per acre. The progress of threshing will develop the extent of these differences. On the coast from New Jersey to Maryland, and in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, as also in Northern New England and Florida, there is improvement in corn since August. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, and in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, condition is unchanged. A decline has occurred in New York, Ohio and Illinois, and in all the Northwestern States, and in some others of less importance. The crop is late in the Eastern States, requiring maturing weather throughout September. It is also late and variable in development in New York and Pennsylvania. The Atlantic coast States return relatively high condition, impaired locally by the effects of midsummer drought and later storms. In Tennessee and Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, drought, more or less severe from June 20 to the middle of August reduced condition too low for subsequent recovery, as the crop was maturing or ripe before rains came. The Ohio Valley and the Missouri Valley report protracted drought and low condition. While the rains of the last two weeks of August have been beneficial nearly everywhere, they have not always restored the losses of the first half of the month. In the bottom lands, where growth was maintained, the recent rainfall will make a good crop, while the drier uplands were beyond recovery.

Rye yields less than was expected, as the condition as reported is reduced to 85.4.

The September condition of oats is the lowest ever reported, having fallen from 70.1 in August to 64.4. The rate of yield will be the smallest in twenty years.

The condition of barley is not seriously lowered—from 82.8 to 78.6.

Buckwheat has fully maintained its August condition, the average being 90.5 against 90.1.

The figures for potatoes have fallen since August 1 from 77.4 to 65.7, the lowest ever reported, that of 1887 being 67.3.

Tobacco has improved materially during the month, the average being 82.4, much better than in the August report, but lower than the July condition.

The reported percentage for fattening swine is 97 per cent, and their condition is 93.7.

The statistical returns of the Department for September are less favorable for cotton than those of August. The general average is reduced from 89.5 to 85.5 which is a fraction lower than the record of September, 1889.

MURDER IN A COURT ROOM.

A Family Dispute Leads to a Tragedy in an Ohio Town.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Hammersville, Ohio, during the trial of the case of George Barngrover against Joseph Hiler, before Justice Vandament. Mr. Hiler died some months ago, leaving a will in which he devised most of his property to two of his sons and two daughters, to the exclusion of other children. There has been talk of contesting the will, and much bitterness has been shown. This was a case for damages under an alleged breach of contract between Joseph Hiler and Barngrover, who was one of the sons-in-law of Mr. Hiler.

During the trial Constable I. N. Allen, another son-in-law, stepped to the door, when a pistol shot was heard. Allen came staggering into the room and fell across a chair, exclaiming: "John Hiler did it." Before the terrified spectators could realize what had happened the murderer was seen standing in the middle of the crowded court room, and fired a second shot, which took effect in the right breast of George Barngrover, passing entirely through his body. The excitement was indescribable, the court room being crowded.

As Hiler rushed from the court room into the darkness he was heard to remark: "I have loads for two more men." It is understood that he meant by that remark John Hiler, Jr., a cousin of the murderer and an important witness in the case, and Attorney W. F. McBeth, who has charge of the case for the plaintiffs.

COFFEE GIVING OUT.

Failure of the Crop in Ceylon and South America.

G. E. Martin, who is a resident of Ceylon and an extensive coffee planter there, owning, with his brother, two of the largest estates on the island, has been interviewed at St. Louis, and confirms the report of the failure of the coffee crop. He said:

"I cannot explain how, but coffee will no longer make a good crop in the far East, not only in Ceylon and Arabia, but also in the other coffee-raising districts. I have just received a letter from my father, in which he informs me that our estate must immediately be put into tea and fruit, as there is no longer any chance of making a profitable coffee crop. We shall lose $50,000 this year on our crop, and it is generally so throughout the coffee-growing districts. In South America, which I visited before coming to this country, the same situation prevails. The crop will not grow.

"I can see no other result than that we must stop drinking coffee. We can no longer raise it, and the countries where it will grow are already exhausted."

A PIECE of the lithographic stone from which the $10 bills of the Confederate Government were printed was discovered in a cemetery near Anderson, S. C., recently.

RUSSIAN capitalists are forming a Russo-Japanese trading company to establish factories in the principal cities of Japan.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

A Design Adopted by the Committee at New York.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Grant Monument Association in New York the design of Architect John H. Duncan was accepted. It was desided that the sub-committee recommend to the full committee that Mr. Duncan's plan be definitely and finally accepted as the design for the Grant monument, subject to any change or alteration in the plans that may be suggested by the committee and the architect.

The general shape provided for is a pile of granite or marble, 100 feet square and rising 100 feet. On top of it will be a dome seventy feet high. The ornamentation will be simple, and the architecture severely Doric. The dome will be surmounted by sculptured figures, the nature of which will be determined by the committee, the sculptor, and the architect later on. In the design there are the statues of four of the Generals who were on General Grant's staff. Thirty feet below the top of the dome there will be a row of windows. There will be four entrances at the base. The main entrance will be a gateless portico, an addition to the general design. In front of this entrance there will be a colossal equestrian statute of General Grant. The crypt will be eigthy-five feet by seventy-five, open to the top of the dome. One hundred and thirty feet from the base there will be an immense gallery where visitors may go. The row of windows mentioned will open on this gallery. The main room in the crypt will be a memorial hall, where more than a thousand persons can gather. On one side is an apsis, and an opening through the floor. In this opening will be placed a granite sarcophagus for the bodies of Gen. and Mrs. Grant. The floor of the crypt will be raised several feet and a marble stairway will lead up to it. There will be another marble stairway inside the crypt leading to the gallery. This stairway winds upward part of the way, and part of the way it is straight. It is planned so as to fill space that can be occupied no other way. There are little nooks and corners in the base of the crypt where battle flags and trophies may be displayed. There are a dozen places at the base where sculptured work may be placed if the committee wants it. There are other places for statues and the like all the way up the interior to the dome, and on and around the gallery in the dome, but if the committee wants any ornamentation in that line it will have to pay extra for it. The cost of the structure, including no sculptured work except the statue of Grant in front of the main entrance, is to be $500,000. This does not even include the statues to surmount the dome. The committee has on hand $140,000 with which to begin the work of erecting the monument.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Wilmington Club has had forty-six players and three managers.

THE Players' League has forty-four pitchers under contract and the League sixty-one.

JOE HORNUNG, of the New York League team, has averaged one hit a game this season.

ED HANLON says that in five years, from 1881 to 1886, he missed but one championship game.

THE National League may be compelled to take Washington into the circuit again next season.

AT the close of the season some of the Players' League clubs will play exhibition games at St. Louis.

THE public have no idea of the wear and tear a championship season has on a member of one of the leading teams.

TIERNAN leads the New York League in number of games played, runs scored, base hits made and stolen bases.

THE Players' League magnates say that the Brooklyn Club will remain where it is so long as there is Players' League.

DAVE ORR, of the Brooklyns, has the best batting average in the Players' League, and Luby, of Chicago, in the National League.

IN his nine years' playing in the National League Dennis Brouthers, now of the Boston Players' Club, made 1402 base hits and 896 runs.

AFTER playing 110 consecutive games behind the bat, Charlie Zimmer, of the Cleveland League team, gave way to Dowse, in their first game of the last series in Pittsburg.

IN a recent ten-inning game the Philadelphias shut out the Brooklyn Players' Club, the score being 1 to 0. This was the first dose of whitewash administered to the Brooklyns by any club.

IT is said that Captain Comiskey, of the Chicago Players' Club, is far from satisfied with the showing his stars have made and will have several of them transferred before next season.

THE Boston team contains ten players who have been with championship clubs in former years. They are Brouthers, Richardson, Kelly, Stovey, Irwin, Radbourne, Madden, Quinn, Murphy and Daley.

GREAT demands are made for the services of Third Baseman McCarthy, of the St. Louis American Association Club, and unless some understanding is reached between the Association and the Players he is likely to be found with a Brotherhood club next season.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	73	43	.629	Chicago	65	57	.533
Brooklyn	71	50	.587	Pittsburg	53	60	.469
New York	68	50	.576	Cleveland	45	71	.388
Philadel'a	64	55	.538	Buffalo	31	84	.270

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	78	41	.655	Cincin'ati	69	48	.590
Boston	74	46	.617	New York	56	64	.467
Philadel	73	47	.608	Cleveland	33	82	.287
Chicago	73	49	.598	Pittsburg	21	100	.174

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Louisville	68	40	.630	Rochester	54	51	.514
St. Louis	65	47	.580	Athletic	55	54	.505
Columbus	62	49	.559	Syracuse	44	62	.415
Toledo	56	50	.528	Baltimore	30	81	.271

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
N. Haven	77	28	.733	Lebanon	52	46	.531
Newark	56	53	.514	Ha'sb'g	43	68	.387

IT RAINED FISH.

Interesting Phenomenon in Cairo, Ill. —The Fish Still Alive.

During a shower of rain quite a number of live fish fell in various parts of Cairo, Ill. They were all about four inches in length and of the sun, perch and buffalo species. They were stunned by contact with the earth, but many were revived by placing in water and are still alive. The largest number that fell in one place were picked up at the Big Four depot and numbered about one dozen.

An Aztec Festival.

One of the most novel celebrations ever held on the American continent took place in the City of Mexico the other day. It was the celebration of the 369th anniversary of the torture of Cuanhtemoc, the last Emperor of the race, by Cortez, for the purpose of making him divulge the location of the treasure supposed to have been buried by Montezuma.

The celebration took place on the Plaza de la Reforma, where there had been erected two Aztec pavilions. Three battalions of infantry formed in double line, through which President Diaz and his Cabinet passed to the Aztec temple, where the Governor of the Federal district, the city council, military men and others, received him.

Addresses were delivered in the Aztec language and poems were read. Indians for miles around came bearing feather-worked standards and attired in costumes such as were worn previous to the fall of the Aztec Empire. There were native bands by scores, and it was estimated that, including the military bands, there were at least four hundred musicians present.

After President Diaz placed a wreath on the statue of the Emperor the Indians nearly buried the base with flowers arranged in an artistic manner. Open air dances were given, Indian music being furnished by the native bands.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Chloroforming a Bull.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* notices what it calls an extraordinary veterinary operation which it says is perhaps one of the most, if not the most, successful veterinary operation of modern surgery, on an imported bull, the property of the trustees of the late Signor Corti, which was purchased last year for the sum of $5000 in gold. The statement is as follows: "For some time past a large growth has been forming on the throat of this animal, and yesterday Mr. Mitchell decided to remove the obstruction which endangered the bull's life, and most successfully removed a tumor of twenty-four ounces weight, sections of which he has forwarded to a specialist for microscopical examination. This is, perhaps, the only case on record of a bull being chloroformed, it taking as much as ten ounces chloroform and six ounces of ether before he was under the influence."

As to the removal of the tumor it is one of the simplest of veterinary operations. As to chloroforming an animal it has long been practiced in the United States in connection with operations, but also in Chicago in the vivisection of animals to eliminate pain.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

The camphor tree is flourishing in Florida.

Illinois has more miles of railway than Iowa.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Proprs. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE Orange Free State and the Transvaal, in South Africa, are both Republics.

If you wish to do the easiest and quickest week's washing you *ever* did, try Dobbins's Electric Soap next washday. Follow the directions. Ask your grocer for it. Been on the market 24 years. Take no other.

THE railway mileage of the United States and Canada exceeds 120,000 miles.

Judicious Speculation.

Money invested in sums of from $1 to $5 weekly or monthly will make you a fortune. Write for information. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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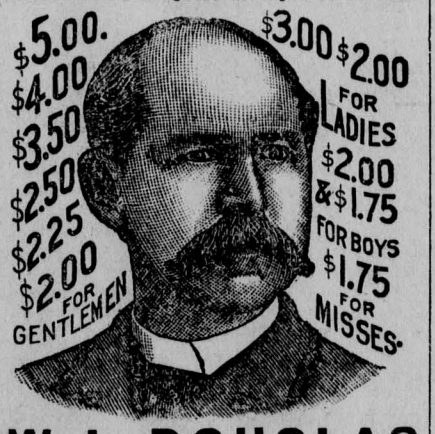
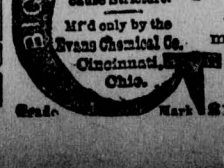


W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Send address on postal for valuable information.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



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Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye, and to the taste and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

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Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Beecham's Pills cure Sick-Headache.

Women are not slow to comprehend. They're quick. They're alive, and yet it was a man who discovered the *one* remedy for their *peculiar* ailments.

The man was Dr. Pierce.

The discovery was his "Favorite Prescription"—the boon to delicate women.

Why go round "with one foot in the grave," suffering in silence—misunderstood—when there's a remedy at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold under the *guarantee* that if you are disappointed in any way in it, you can get your money back by applying to its makers.

We can hardly imagine a woman's not trying it. Possibly it may be true of one or two—but we doubt it.

Women are ripe for it. They must have it. Think of a prescription and nine out of ten waiting for it. Carry the news to them!

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS! Dysentery, Diarrhœa, CHOLERA MORBUS.

From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains. For severe cases of the foregoing Complaints see our printed directions.

Applied externally it instantly relieves Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and all pains arising from Colds, Sprains, Bruises or any cause whatever.

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Continued from first page.

been a daughter to me. I told sister Susan the truth on her death-bed, and promised to do my best by this sweet girl; and my money has been growing under good care for five years. Why, had I been the beggar they thought me, I'd have gone to an alms-house rather that eat Norris's bread all these years. As it was, I enjoyed the joke. To think how he would have respected me if he had known the truth. How he scorned me for being poor, when I was a wealthy man; but let all that pass; we are happy together and what need we care?"

There was great excitement a the Norris mansion when the news reached its inhabitants, and Mr. Norris sent a formal forgiveness to his daughter.

She was a good girl and felt glad that this was so, but she only began to know what real happiness was in the home where she and those who truly loved her lived contentedly together for many long and pleasant years.—*By Mary Kyle Dallas, in New York Ledger.*

Ingrowing Toe Nails--Their Treatment and Cure.

A writer in the *Scientific American* says:

In a recent issue of *Scientific American*, "C. R. W." gives a "remedy" for ingrowing toe nails. The treatment is well enough for temporary relief, like almost all of the many forms of cutting the nail, but it is not a cure, and if followed up will certainly prove disastrous. Thinning the nail in any manner, or even pulling it off, as is sometimes done, makes the after growth thicker, harder and more inflexible, causing the nail to curve into the flesh more and more, making the ailment worse. The following treatment was prescribed to me thirty years ago by our family physician, and was a permanent *cure* in my case, and has been in that of several to whom I have recommended it:

1. Wear stockings that are at least one-half inch longer than the feet.

2. Wear broad-toed shoes or boots that will allow the toes to rest without lateral pressure when standing. If possible, have the boots or shoes made over a last which has an elevation—a "knob"—where the great toe comes, so as to stretch the uppers *up*, thus preventing pressure on the nails.

3. Cease cutting the nail in *any manner*, but allow it to grow until it is from one-half inch to three-quarters inch beyond the "quick," bearing the soreness and pain that will come while growing to that length, with as much patience as possible, but on *no consideration cutting any part of the nail.* Putting cloth or cotton under it will usually add to the pain, because increasing the pressure.

4. Three or four times a week (every night is not too often), before retiring, soak the feet for half an hour in soap suds as hot as can readily be borne, and with a small blunt knife blade carefully remove from under and around the nail any dirt or matter that may have accumulated. Soaking the feet will do much toward removing the soreness. After the nail has grown to the required length, it may be trimmed as occasion requires, but always in such a manner as to leave the end of the nail about the shape of the end of the toe, with the corners at least ¼ inch beyond the flesh, until the cure is effected; and even then the nail should *never* be cut back of the end of the toe.

Soaking the feet as often as once each week, and cleaning the nails as prescribed, will do much toward preventing a return of the malady.

I may add that frequent soaking the feet and scraping with a dull knife the callous places while moist, with easy-fitting shoes or boots, will remove and prevent corns and bunions.

I have not the space to give reasons for the above treatment, but they will become apparent to any who use it. C. R. J.

Norwich, N. Y.

Saltillo.

Mrs. Henry Hudson is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Kerr, of Shirleysburg.

Austin Green and wife, of Cassville, were visiting at the residence of Dr. Weaver last week.

It is said that Neal Runk, who lives on the farm belonging to Geo. W. Cohill, of this place, is soon to remove to Rockhill, where he expects to be employed by the E. B. T. R. R. Co. It is rumored that John Cornelius will occupy the farm which Mr. Runk will vacate.

Our teacher has arrived and all the children are preparing to resume their studies, which they so willingly laid down at the close of the last term.

The dedication of the P. O. S. of A. hall, which is to take place in less than two weeks, will certainly draw a crowd, as twelve camps of the same order are expected to participate in the ceremonies. The R. R. Co. will issue excursion tickets at reduced rates from Mt. Union to Saltillo. Meals are to be served by the ladies at reasonable rates.

There will be a rush, I am thinking, by parties who intended to occupy new houses this fall before the appearance of Jack Frost if they don't hurry up, as there is every indication of frost at this writing.

Miss Ida McClain has finished her term of music lessons in Hare's Valley and now enjoys the quiet of home.

It is a matter of great importance to the poor man who has a family to educate to be able to supply suitable books to his children. The school books are often thrown aside by directors (I almost said designing directors) before the child has become acquainted with a hundred pages. Now, dear editor, don't you think some of our wise legislators ought to try and have a law passed for the benefit of the masses, and I would pray, let that law place the school books in the hands of the state librarian, to be placed in the hands of each child—pro rata—that is let the school obligate itself to pay cost and carriage of said books, and the parent of each child pay for the book or books used by his child or children. By doing this school books would be placed in the hands of many that are not able to pay the exorbitant price asked for them, and the grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania would be doing a good deed for its sons and daughters, and at the same time losing nothing from the state treasury.

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and $200 extra for expenses, the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Everyone sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogues of prizes, and sample number of *The Queen*. Address,

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
Toronto, Canada.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by A. B Gillam.

—Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses. Fo sale by A. B. Gillam.

—A new camp of the P. O. S. of A. will be instituted at Mehaffey, Clearfield county, to morrow evening.

To the Farmers & Others Owning Stock:

We have this to say on the Horse Blanket Question--We have 27 pairs of Horse Blankets that we will sell you at one-half what they are worth. Now is your time to secure a good Blanket suitable for a horse cover.

We have All-Wool Horse Blankets, well suited for Lap Robes. Come and examine them. If you do, and need them, you will buy them.

All-Wool Blankets!

Fall is approaching, and with it comes cool nights. Blankets will be a necessity, and we have a few pairs left that we will offer you, for the next 30 days, at cost. Don't miss this opportunity. You will never be able to buy them in this or any other town at the prices for which we are offering them now.

Gum Boots and Shoes!

A full line of Gum Boots and Shoes at Bottom Figures.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Summer Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Spring Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Sashes, Ribbons, Etc.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

Cheap Excursion to the West.

An excursian to Colorado, Utah or California and intermediate points, will start from Cumberland, Md., or Pittsburg, about Sept. 20th. Fares at low rates. Tickets good for 30 days. Those desiring or intending to take a CHEAP and DELIGHTFUL fall trip, please address for full information,

J. H. SMITH, M. D.,
Huntingdon Co. Robertsdale, Pa.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom'n.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 01	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 46	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p, m, Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33*	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.